

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 669.—VOL. XII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868.

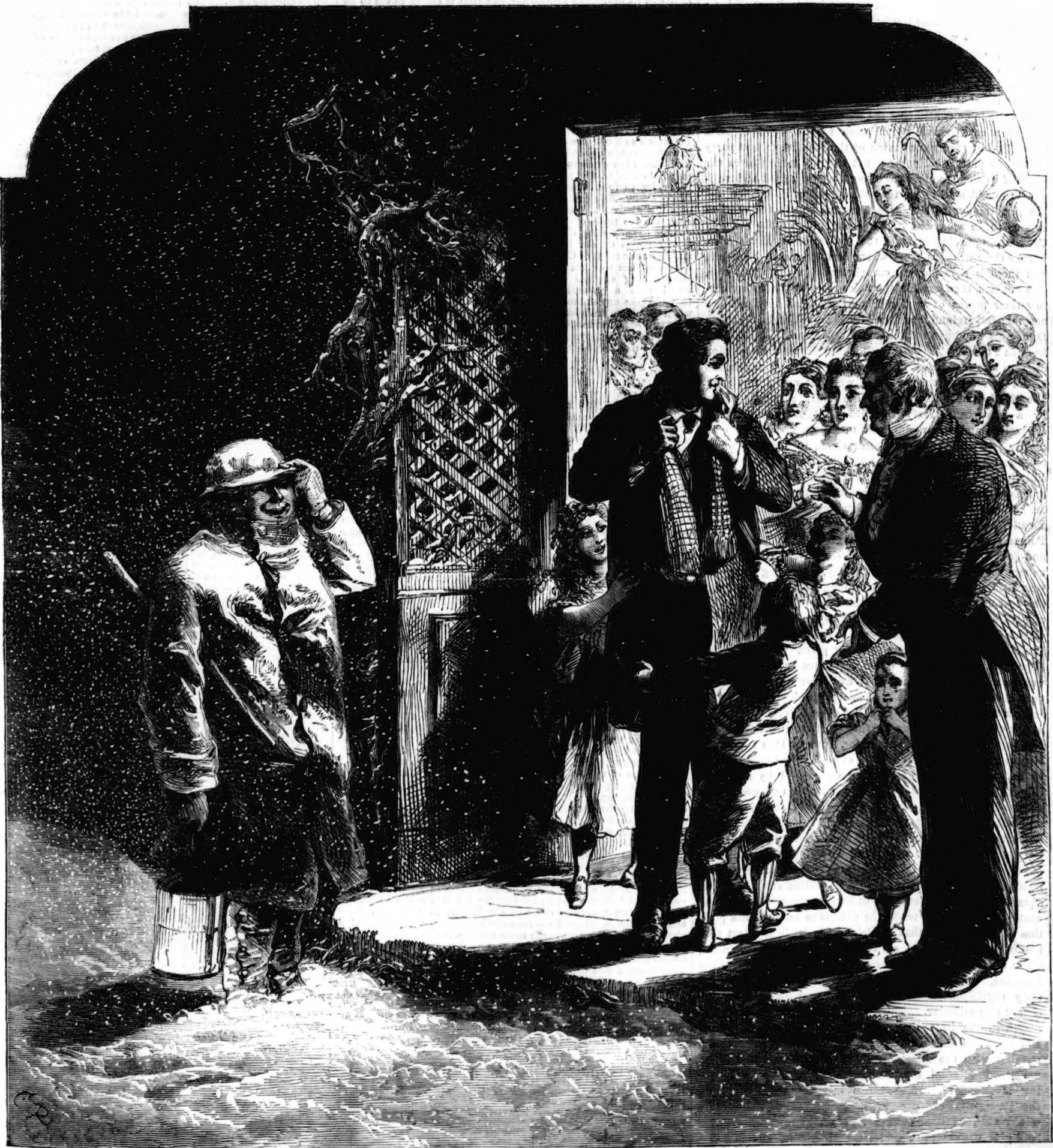
PRICE 3D.—STAMPED 4D.

## OUR FOREIGN POLITICAL CRITICS.

The criticism of the foreigner may be instructive if the foreigner criticising happens to know anything about the

matters he undertakes to criticise. England and English institutions have had a good deal of this sort of thing to put up with of late. We have been criticised from the high

conservative, ultramontane, and from the low republican-democratic point of view, and by all sides have been found wanting. Each side, in our opinion, has shown a certain



RATHER UNPLEASANT: AN INCIDENT OF THE FESTIVE SEASON.



amount of ignorance, and, at least one has displayed considerable ill-will—not only convicting us of grave misdeeds, but doing so with evident pleasure. The *Westminster Gazette*, which is a foreign organ in so far that it represents the views and interests of the Court of Rome—"Rome first and England afterwards," as Lord Denbigh would say—condemns Fenianism, but calls upon the English, in return, to condemn Garibaldianism, which, it maintains, is but Fenianism in an Italian dress. M. Félix Pyat, making himself the mouthpiece of the Democrats of France, in a letter just addressed to the people of England, sees analogies not so much between the cause of the Fenians and that of the Italian Liberals, as between the position of the Irish in general and that of the Poles.

The case of our Roman critics is soon disposed of. Garibaldianism has not been merely a destructive, it has also been a creative, element in Italy. Moreover, and above all, we do not admit that attempts to destroy a bad, weak Government—like that of Naples eight years ago, like that of Rome now—are to be placed in the same category with wild, impossible struggles to subvert a Government which, at home and abroad, has the general reputation of being just and liberal, and which is certainly very strong, thanks to the support given to it by the vast majority of its subjects. Garibaldi is half way between Mazzini and Victor Emmanuel. If Mazzini prepared the minds of the Italians for unity, it was Garibaldi who induced the party of action to place all their energy at the service of the future King of Italy. Some of the most desperate of the Revolutionary party inside Rome did, no doubt, when the recent Garibaldian movement was expected, commit actions which were not unworthy of the Clerkenwell Fenians; but there has been no similitude between the general conduct and aim of the Garibaldian movement in Italy and the general conduct and aim of the Fenian movement in Great Britain.

It is not to be denied that the worst excesses of the Fenians present a considerable resemblance to the worst excesses committed by the revolutionists of the Red Republican party in various parts of Europe; but this no more proves the cause of Fenianism and that of certain "oppressed nationalities" to be identical than the possession of similar rifles and the performance of similar manœuvres proves the army of France to be animated by the same spirit as the army of Prussia. Conspirators, like the leaders of regular armies, borrow their weapons from wherever they are to be found, and there is a fashion in conspiracy as in the art of war. The Fenians, then, are like the Poles in so far that they borrow their means of warfare from the Polish revolutionary arsenal; but Ireland is not, as M. Félix Pyat and the French Democrats who have written on the subject will have it, "the English Poland." The only resemblance between the position of the two countries is this: that each has succumbed before the arms of the empire of which it now forms part. The kingdom of Poland was, we are aware, given to Russia by a European treaty in 1815; but it rebelled, was conquered, and was re-annexed to Russia under new conditions, imposed by the conqueror alone, in 1831. Ireland, too, though its Parliamentary union to England was ostensibly its own free act, is a portion of Great Britain in virtue, and as a positive result, of a conquest more than once repeated. Ireland is, therefore, in a certain limited sense, "the English Poland." But Wales, in this sense, is also an English Poland; and, according to the Jersey-Guernsey-Alderney-and-Sark view, Great Britain and Ireland form, together, one unhappy Poland, conquered gradually, beginning from the year 1066, by men of the Norman race, whose head-quarters amongst us are now in the Channel Islands. Legal rights and titles count for very little in the eyes of French Democrats. Otherwise, we might plead that Ireland, in our pre-Protestant days, was once formally given to us by the Pope; while those with whom that fact would have no weight, might be reminded that five centuries of continued possession ought to count for something. The essential difference between the position of conquered Poland and that of conquered Ireland lies in this—that Ireland has yielded to a superior, Poland to an inferior, Power. It is a humiliation to a nation to be vanquished at all, but no humiliation is to be compared to that of being vanquished by a people inferior to itself in arts, learning, and all that constitutes civilisation. England, much as she has persecuted Ireland, has still had certain benefits to offer her. The Irish Catholics of the last generation felt that it was a great advantage to them to be placed precisely on an equality with English Protestants; but it would have been mere derision for the Russian Government to boast that it had placed its Polish subjects on an equal footing with its subjects of Russia proper. Some of our contemporaries have made the difference between the position of Ireland and that of Poland consist in the fact that the Irish are governed on equal terms with the English, while the Poles are not governed on equal terms with the Russians, but under specially rigorous laws—or arbitrary regulations without laws—invented for their oppression in particular. This has never been the case except as the immediate consequence of an insurrection. But the Poles suffer quite enough from being ruled on an equality with the Russians, for this reduces the government and internal condition of their country to a very low level indeed. If the Irish had conquered England, the superiority of our laws, language, and literature would still, no doubt, have had their influence in Ireland; if the Poles had conquered Russia, Russia could have had no influence whatever upon them, for it possessed no civilisation of its own, and has only, at this

moment, such civilisation as it has been able to import from the west of Europe.

No one, not even M. Félix Pyat, will say that England has, during the last half century at least, shown towards the Irish anything of the ferocity displayed quite lately by Russia towards the insurgent Poles; but, leaving aside the conduct of the two Governments (which certainly do not resemble one another), let us consider the simple but immensely-important fact, whether, in proportion to the population, the number of disaffected persons in Ireland at all approaches the number to be found in Poland. During the last Polish insurrection the members of the Council of State, the chief officials, the large landed proprietors, all took part with the great bulk of the town population against the Russians. In Ireland, at this moment, it is almost impossible to find an Irishman of any position siding with the Fenians.

In the letter of the French Democrats great stress is laid on the assumed impolicy and injustice of making "reprisals" in political matters; and it is hinted that, under a democratic government, offences connected with politics are never punished with death. The writers, however, admit immediately afterwards that the murderers of General Brea—treacherously assassinated by the insurgents of June, during a truce—were executed by the Republican Government of 1848; and they might have remembered that the murderer of Abraham Lincoln was, with his accomplices, put to death by the Government of the United States. What the French Democrats really mean is not that the punishment of death ought to be abolished altogether, but that it ought never to be enforced except upon criminals who have acted in opposition to a government of democratic origin.

#### A SEASONABLE INCIDENT.

It is all very well to talk about public duty and patriotic spirit, but at this festive season it comes hard upon a man to have to serve his country. He feels inclined to ask, with Mr. Micawber, what Britannia has ever done for him, and would almost be ready to join the remnant of the Reform League but for his hatred to Fenianism as the source of his inconvenience. It cannot be doubted that Englishmen object to any interference with their convenience. Civilisation has come to mean improvements in the conditions of material comforts, and patriotism is contained in the maxim that it is best for us to mind our own business and to let other people's affairs alone. Being an Englishman, and of course believing that ours is a glorious charter, deny it who can, and that Britannia is, after all, the pride of the ocean, and rules the waves, and that guardian angels sang all sorts of encouraging strains at some particular period of our history, supposed to have been about the middle of the reign of George III., it is not surprising that I should have hastened to enrol myself as a special constable; but then, after having enrolled myself, I could scarcely have anticipated that a paternal Government would have required me to undertake any arduous duty, at all events before Whitsuntide, when the nights are a little shorter and there is less probability of a frost or a fog. At this time of year people are supposed to be occupied in innocent enjoyments and seasonable festivities. We are all interested more or less in eatables, and rather more than less with drinkables. We are constantly reminded, in fact, that this is not only a "right little" but a "tight little" island; and from Christmas Eve to Candlemas evening parties succeed dinners, and cosy suppers with warm compounds follow both. We haven't forgotten plum-pudding before we are summoned to the siege of twelfth-cake. This was my case, at all events; and I was scarcely likely to forget either, for both were indelibly associated in my mind with one who—But that is nothing to the purpose. It was on Twelfth Night that my seasonable festivity culminated—a regular good, old-fashioned Twelfth Night, with characters, and white muslin dresses, and sky-blue sashes, and a host of cousins in every degree of relationship—just such a party as Uncle William likes to get together; and, above all, there was one there for whom, if a life's devotion could—But, as I have before observed, that is not to the purpose. We were just beginning to warm up to the merriest and jolliest evening in the whole seasonable calendar, and there was mistletoe, and mulled claret, and conjuring tricks, and forfeits, and short whist, and carpet dances, and a capital large room and wide staircases, all hung with holly and Christmas boughs, and awfully jolly for "spooning;" when "bang! bang! bang!" went the knocker, sending a thrill through the company, a sort of ghostly infection, as though they had heard a supernatural summons. It wasn't a humble dependent's, nor a beggar's, nor a servant's, nor a runaway's knock; it wasn't a coachman's, nor a cabman's, nor a policeman's; it wasn't a society rat-tat, nor a tradesman's reminder, nor anything like any one of them, but had a sort of confounded independence of its own, that spoke peremptorily, and brought half a dozen girls fluttering down into the hall like so many white and silver-grey pigeons. Judge of our surprise when we saw—standing out in the snow, for it had turned out an awful night, you remember—a jolly-looking old chap, grinning like a Cheshire cat and carrying a lantern that made a yellow reflection on the white ground at his feet. Was the house on fire? Were burglars discovered in the greenhouse? Had the bank where uncle William kept his account broke after business hours? Was there anybody lost in the snow? Was it one of the waits suddenly come to life again in the flesh and demanding largesse? Was it the jolly apparition of a departed watchman? Not till the figure touched its snow-laden hat and held up the lantern to its face did I know it, and then my heart sank within me. "All right, Sir," it said, pointing to me with a sort of truncheon, like that usually wielded by the ghost in "Hamlet." "Wen dooty calls, Sir, we must obey—which is, what England expects every man for to do. Special call of special constables, Sir, to-night; dooty at eleven and off agin at two-thirty; sharp, Sir, is the word and quick the haction. Thank'e; perhaps a little drain o' sperrits might not come amiss." There was no help for it; I felt like the officers at Brussels when the news came of the French at Waterloo; but I made light of it. How I did hate the Fenians at that moment! I almost wished we might really come across a head centre or so that I might take it out of somebody; but yet I don't know that I ever passed a happier night, for nothing would do but I must go back at 2:30, when I was off duty, and there was everybody, except the young ones, sitting up; and such a jolly supper, and such punch, and such being made much of, I never expect to experience again; while at the same time I discovered that my patriotism had put Snapper's nose out of joint, and that all his pretensions were at an end, while one for whom if she demanded it I would willingly—But that, as I before observed, is not to the purpose.

REWARDS TO BRITISH SAILORS BY THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.—The Board of Trade have caused to be presented the following rewards, given by his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in recognition of the services rendered and losses sustained in connection with the rescue of the crew of the Dutch vessel *Zwantje Elizabeth*, by Captain Hallett, master of the British ship *Commodore*, and certain other persons:—To Captain Hallett, a silver medal, a certificate of honourable mention, and a sum of £12; to Robert Young, £1; to Caroline Ann Walker, late Wilson, the widow of George Wilson, and Ann, the widow of Thomas Baxter, the sum of £10 each. George Wilson and Thomas Baxter were both drowned in attempting to rescue the crew of the *Zwantje Elizabeth*.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

Upon receiving the congratulations of the Papal Nuncio, as the spokesman of the diplomatic body at the Tuileries, on the 1st inst., the Emperor replied:—"I am happy to begin the new year, as usual, surrounded by the representatives of all the Powers. I am able to affirm once more my constant desire to maintain the best relations with them. I thank you for the wishes you have been good enough to express in their name for France, my family, and myself."

The distribution of prizes to the successful agricultural competitors at the Great International Exhibition took place on Sunday, at the Tuileries. The diplomatic body, the Ministers, and other high dignitaries were present. After the report of M. de Forcade La Roquette, the Minister of Agriculture, was read, the Emperor said, "The success which has attended the Exhibition makes it a very difficult task to reward the merits of all when there are so many deserving. It was necessary to discriminate between the best, always a delicate task, and always leaving many regrets. The encouragement given to every branch of industry (added the Emperor) will bear its fruits. Agriculture and industry will continue to advance. The men who labour to cultivate the land may always count upon my solicitude; and France, enriched by their exertions, will always stand in the front rank in the path of the progress of civilisation." M. Rouher announced that the three chief prizes were awarded to the Emperors of Russia and Austria for their great improvements in horse-breeding, and to the Emperor of the French for his establishments and improvements for the benefit of agriculture.

### ITALY.

The Ministry has been reconstructed as follows:—General Menabrea, President and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senator Cardona, Minister of the Interior; Count Cambray Digny, Minister of Finance; Major-General Bertole Viale, Minister of War; Deputy de Filippo, Minister of Justice; Signor Broglio, Minister of Public Instruction and Commerce; Count Cantelli, Minister of Public Works; Admiral Ribotti, Minister of Marine.

The Minister of War has issued orders to send to their homes on the 15th of January all the soldiers of the class of 1841, called out shortly after the accession of General Menabrea to office.

The Roman official journal publishes the retraction of Cardinal Andrea. It is dated Dec. 26. The Cardinal asks pardon for having gone to Naples, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Pope; he deprecates the scandal he has caused and his connection with the *Esaminatore* newspaper at Florence, the heretical doctrines of which he disapproves. The Cardinal adheres to the address of the Bishops assembled at Rome in June, 1867; he withdraws his protest against the Pontifical brief of June 12, 1866; and asks pardon of the Pope and all those whom he has offended.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in intensity. The torrent of lava follows the same direction as during the eruptions of 1858, 1859, 1860, and separates into two branches. The northern branch passes close to the Observatory, approaching Resina; the southern branch takes the direction approaching Terra del Greco.

### BELGIUM.

There has been a reconstruction of the Belgian Ministry, which is now composed as follows:—M. Frere Orban, Minister of Finance; M. Pormez, Minister of the Interior; M. Jamar, Minister of Public Works; M. van der Stichele, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Renaud, Minister of War; M. Bars, Minister of Justice.

### PORTUGAL.

At Lisbon also there has been a Ministerial crisis and a new Cabinet, which is composed of the following personages:—Count d'Avila, President, Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; Viscount Sebara, Minister of Justice; José Dias Ferreira, Minister of Finance; General José Maria de Magalhães, Minister of War; General José Rodriguez Coelho do Amaral, Minister of Marine; Councillor Sebastião do Couto e Castro Mascarenhas, Minister of Public Works.

### PRUSSIA.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies a motion affirming liberty of speech for the members has been carried by 174 to 141.

A Royal ordinance has been published introducing the Zollverein laws into the duchy of Lauenburg.

### AUSTRIA.

Dr. Giskra, the new Minister of the Interior, has received the heads of departments and addressed to them a speech in which he laid stress upon the necessity of a spirit of conformity with the Constitution and fidelity to its stipulations being introduced into the administration. The Minister expected and required that the officials should support the new system. Herr von Hasner, the Minister of Education, in his reception of the chief officials in his department, said that it was his intention to grapple with the solution of the public questions falling within his province in the spirit of the Constitution, and he expected that all his subordinates would be ready to fulfil their duties in a similar spirit.

The Vienna *Presse* states that the relations at present existing between Austria and Italy are of the most friendly nature. It adduces as a proof of this the presentation of the grand cross of the Leopold order to the Italian Ambassador, Count de Barral, who has just been recalled, and also the exchange of cordial New-Year's congratulations between the Courts of Vienna and Florence. Equally friendly congratulations were interchanged on the occasion of the new year between Austria and France.

The Austrian Ambassador at Rome, Count Crivelli, at the request of Dr. Hasner, the Austrian Minister of Public Worship, has received instructions to take immediate steps for the settlement of the question of the Concordat.

### THE UNITED STATES.

The House of Representatives has passed resolutions thanking General Sheridan for his services, and censuring President Johnson for removing him from his command, and also one ordering the Committee on Foreign Affairs to take immediate action on the maltreatment of American citizens by the British authorities in Ireland.

President Johnson, after a Cabinet consultation, has determined to remove General Pope from the command of the Third Military District.

Prominent Southern Radicals favour the nomination of Chief Justice Chase for the presidency.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued his usual monthly statement of the public debt and the cash in the Treasury of the United States. The total amount of debt on the 1st inst., was 2,642,000,000 dollars, against 2,639,000,000 dollars, on Dec. 1 last, showing an increase of 3,000,000 dollars. The cash in the Treasury at the same date was 134,000,000 dollars, against 138,000,000 dollars, at the corresponding period last month, showing a decrease of 4,000,000 dollars.

General Gillem, the Freedmen's Commissioner for Mississippi, reports that the cotton crop in that State will not half realise the expectations previously entertained. The planters are unable to pay the freedmen, who are discontented, and forming organisations threatening the public peace. The civil authorities will probably be unable to avert collisions without military aid. General Ord has instructed General Gillem to proceed to Washington to represent to the authorities the starving and discontented condition of the freedmen, and the necessity for some national measure to feed them and avert a war of races. General Ord has ordered the arrest as vagrants of all freedmen able, but refusing, to work.

Great destitution is said to prevail in the southern States. The correspondents of several journals estimate that 3,000,000 persons, mostly freedmen, are in danger of starvation.

### MEXICO.

Advices from Sinal to the 23rd ult. state that a revolt had occurred at Yucatan, and that General Santa Anna, who was expected soon to arrive from Havannah, had been proclaimed Dictator. Sinal was in the hands of the insurgents, and was blockaded by the gun-boats.



of Juarez. It is reported that Santa Anna denies intending to return to Mexico.

The Congress was formally opened on the 9th ult. by President Juarez, in a speech in which he recounted the history of the late struggle, congratulated the Deputies on the expulsion of the foreign invaders, and promised equal liberty and protection to aliens as to native Mexicans.

#### ST. DOMINGO.

The intelligence from San Domingo and Hayti is contradictory. It is reported, upon the one hand, that General Cabral, with the Dominican forces, has captured Port-au-Prince; and, upon the other, that Cabral's forces have been defeated in San Domingo by General Bazet, who has been proclaimed President.

#### JAPAN.

A telegram dated Shanghai, Dec. 7, states that intelligence has been received there announcing that a political revolution has taken place in Japan, and that the Tycoon has resigned. The only effect the change will have on foreign relations is the probable postponement of the period for opening the ports for a few months.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN ON IRELAND AND FENIANISM.

DEAN O'BRIEN AND THE CLERGY OF LIMERICK.

CERTAIN clergymen of the Catholic diocese of Limerick, headed by the Dean, Dr. O'Brien, have recently put forth a declaration on the present state of Ireland. Dr. O'Brien is well known in the west of Ireland as an opponent of the Young Ireland party in 1848, and more recently of Fenianism. The declaration is obviously intended for general circulation among the clergy; and though at present the signatures attached to it are few, they may, perhaps, be regarded as merely the precursors and representatives of a much larger number. With regard to the alleged loyalty of the mass of the Irish people, the priests whose names are affixed to the document declare "It would be an error and a crime to say that the disaffection of this country is not deep-seated and extensive." They describe the prevailing sentiment of the population as "a blank hopelessness." They quote, with full approbation, the words of an Irish Catholic Bishop, "a man even singularly distinguished for his devotion to English institutions":—"If the Grand Turk came to this country, and proffered a fair chance of expelling English power, every man, woman, and child would follow him to the field." This is said, it must be remembered, by men whose official instincts and training are all on the side of authority, and who enjoy unapproached opportunities of judging as to the existence of the feeling to which they now bear witness. The declaration then proceeds to investigate the causes which have given birth to this state of affairs; and it finds them scattered broadcast over the face of Irish history. The period during which every Irishman was regarded as an alien enemy was followed by a century of legislation, "as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverse ingenuity of man." For three generations every Irish Catholic found learning forbidden, the ties of family disregarded, every trade and profession closed, all political power withheld, the ownership of land—even the holding by lease—denied. The results of this system are seen to this day in the "ignorance, poverty, and degradation" of the Irish people. The declaration further attributes Irish disaffection to the disregard of the national sentiment and the suppression of the national life. It maintains that the legislation which can alone meet the wants of Ireland is not within the competence of any but a local legislature, possessed of local knowledge, and inspired with local sympathies. "An English Parliament has already too much to occupy it; an English Parliament will always proceed by fixed principles applicable only to organised communities, and they will not do for Ireland; an English Parliament will have to command a combination of parties who know little of Ireland, and cannot understand the necessity of entirely exceptional legislation—a thing absolutely essential to Ireland; an English Parliament will never satisfy the yearnings of a whole people, whose intellects and whose hearts combine in the cry for nationality." Give Ireland this, the declaration continues, "and her federal amity will be a tower of strength to the empire. The country and people will have nothing to complain of any more—they will be themselves responsible for their own condition; conspiracies at home will have nothing to plot about, and conspiracies abroad can promise nothing which Ireland would not be ready to regret and resist. England will then be united to us by our best interests, and will be the protector of our most valued privileges, and the miserable conflicts of seven centuries shall have an end."

DR. MORIARTY, BISHOP OF KERRY.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, has addressed the following circular to the clergy of his diocese:—

Venerable Brethren,—We saw yesterday in a Dublin weekly newspaper a list of places where regular masses or other solemn services were celebrated for the persons lately executed in Manchester. To our great surprise one of the places named was Killarney. We lose no time to contradict this statement, which is a calumny, no doubt unintentional, on the clergy, secular and regular, of this town, and which would be, if true, a scandal to the diocese. As some of the laity were very pressing in their demands for such services, it may be useful to state the grounds of our refusal. It is, of course, a right and holy thing to pray for all who died in the peace of the Church; and those who pay the last penalty that human justice can exact have a special claim upon our charity. Prayer for their souls is the only mercy with which society can temper the severity of this dread award. It takes from punishment the appearance of vengeance. It reminds us that God loves to pardon those whom man condemns. There are circumstances which render the victims of the late executions more special objects of compassion. Their crime had not that character of atrocity or brutality which marks the murders so frequently reported in the English newspapers. It was not perpetrated through hatred or revenge, or for sordid gain. We may charitably suppose that all concerned had wished and hoped to effect their purpose without shedding human blood. The manner in which the executed met their doom was, by all accounts, edifying and Christian-like. Many, too, are of opinion that, however certain the alleged facts may be, there was not a fair trial, inasmuch as the evidence was proved to be false with regard to one of the accused. For these reasons, in addition to the general motive of charity, we prayed for them in a secret, and asked the Almighty to take them to His eternal rest. Now, if the demand for special public services was based on such considerations, we should not deem it objectionable on the ground of morality. But it was not sympathy or compassion that was asked for, but honour; and it would be false to assert and childish to believe that it was for such reasons that it was sought to pay public exceptional honour to the deceased. Those among us who planned funeral processions, or who asked funeral services, must have believed that the conduct of the executed was praiseworthy, and that they sacrificed their lives in a just and noble cause. If their conduct was morally wrong they should not be made objects of public honour and admiration; and to participate in paying such honour, or to sanction it, would be a violation of our duty as the divinely-appointed guardians of morality. In what light, then, must we view those acts of violence which eventuated in the death of a fellow-being?

First, it seems plain to us that they were perpetrated in the cause of revolution; and though these poor men may not have been conscious of the tendency of their acts, yet we know that revolution is the chief form of antagonism to God and to religion which the spirit of evil assumes in our day.

Secondly, it will not be denied that these acts were done in defence and for the furtherance of the Fenian conspiracy—that is, of an excommunicated secret society. We tell our people that to belong to this society is a grievous sin. Can we at the same time applaud its champions? We tell them that the Sovereign Pontiff forbids us to absolve members of secret societies unless they renounce the society and repent of the sin; and are we to tell them in the same breath that it is heroism and patriotism to fight and die for that which the Pope has condemned? God forbid that any Kerry priest should be ever guilty of such double dealing towards the people and of such disrespect to the Holy See!

Thirdly, if these acts of violence are lawful and praiseworthy, it must be lawful and praiseworthy to repeat them. Are we, as priests of the living God, prepared to give such counsel? Is it lawful to fire shots in a crowded street, with danger to the lives of innocent and unoffending people? If a band of Orangemen strove to rescue one of their brotherhood charged with felony or treason, and, in the effort, shot an unarmed Catholic, should we not deem it immoral, nay, brutal, to give to the homicides a popular ovation? We have heard of another fearful outrage causing death and

damage to several who never did harm to us or to our country. Are we expected to canonise the men who fired the gunpowder at Clerkenwell? And yet to make a breach in a goal wall by a dangerous explosion does not imply as direct an intention of homicide as the firing of lead-laden revolvers. We are told that political offences should not be punished with death. If this doctrine is to be accepted, all political offenders should benefit equally by the immunity it affords. The British Government, which is deemed the oldest political offender in this country, may fairly demand that its servants shall not be put to death by their assailants. It is too much to expect that there should be such a one-sided bargain as would give the power of life and death only to the subject and take it from the ruler. If those who seek to redress the wrongs of our country will abstain from acts or threats of violence, there is no fear in this age that any amount of written or spoken disaffection will ever be visited with the last penalty of the law. The struggle for justice and for reform can be carried to a favourable issue under the conditions, and according to the rules and principles, laid down by the great Kerryman who has been as yet the only successful champion of Irish freedom. Here at least we should not forget O'Connell's maxim, that the man who commits a crime drives a nail in the coffin of his country. We have thus written to you, Venerable Brethren, first to contradict the statement to which we have alluded, and then to give an answer to those who may be dissatisfied with the part which we and our clergy have taken. We sometimes hear the names of hirelings and traitors applied to those who will not join in the insane movements of the present time. If we were hirelings we should flatter the folly and pander to the prejudice of those on whom we depend for food and raiment. If we were traitors to our country we should cherish those secret conspirators who are stabbing her at the heart. But then we should be also traitors to conscience, traitors to God, traitors to the Gospel which He has intrusted to our keeping and commanded us to preach.

Killarney, Dec. 30, 1867.

Yours faithfully in Christ our Lord,

REV. MR. WATERWORTH, OF WORCESTER.

A long letter has been issued by Mr. Waterworth, a leading Roman Catholic priest at Worcester, on the subject of Fenianism and its supposed adherents, which has excited some attention. He alleges that the Fenians are "in open war with the Catholic Church," and that, therefore, it is opposed by all Catholics. As to the cause of these rebellious proceedings, he declares that foreigners affirm "that Lord Russell and Palmerston were the open factors of foreign rebellion; that they fêted and praised, and almost idolised, that sad originator of Italian misery, misrule, rebellion, sacrilege, and blasphemy; that foolish man, Garibaldi." Irishmen knew what had been done and said in favour of rebellion, and in justification of the assumptions of democracy over thrones and all constituted authorities. They ask why they, who were once a nation, should not be an independent people again. "Is that forbidden to us in the hour of our discontent and misery which is allowed to the Neapolitan and Sicilian, to the Florentine and the Parmese duchies? England told them to free themselves. Why are we alone inhibited from claiming for our people independence and an Irish throne?" He adds that what has been done here in the way of precaution is "inconsiderate and mischievous under the circumstances." He adds, "There is not—I am sure of this—there is not a single Irishman, or Irishwoman, or Irish child resident in this city who has the remotest connection with Fenianism. There is not one who does not detest it."

#### MR. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., ON EDUCATION.

MR. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., delivered a lecture in St. James's Hall on Tuesday night on "Education." Mr. Goldwin Smith was in the chair. Mr. Forster divided his subject into four heads—first, what we ought to have in the way of education; secondly, what we already possess; thirdly, what we may endeavour at once to get; and, fourthly, what there is a reasonable chance of soon obtaining. The hon. member advocated a school rate, assisted by grants from the Consolidated Fund, for the maintenance of schools and teachers. At the same time he hoped that voluntary subscriptions would not entirely cease. The religious difficulty he would meet by giving freedom to the masters and managers to give such religious teaching as they thought fit, with freedom to the parent to withdraw his child from any teaching which he disapproved. He denied the right of any religious body to demand to control the education of the people; and, on the other hand, he would deny the right of the secularists, or any other sect, to demand that there should be no religious teaching. He believed the enormous majority of parents desired their children to be taught something about the motives to do right and abstain from wrong, and in justice to these he would reject the demand to exclude religious teaching. There might, indeed, be religious teaching which was not denominational; but, as human nature was constituted, it was not likely to be often found, for a good schoolmaster, if he cared about religion, would not be fettered from advocating his own belief. He would not, therefore, interfere with denominational teaching, but he would give no preference to one creed over another; and he thought earnest Churchmen were becoming aware that the future of their Church would be marred, and not helped, by any attempt at ascendancy. He would also give aid to purely secular schools. He believed the religious difficulty existed more in theory than in practice, and that it would be overcome by the plan he had explained. In regard to compulsory education (which seemed to be in favour at least with the more demonstrative portion of the meeting), he admitted the right of exercising compulsion, but he thought it would be difficult to put in operation. It was true that in Prussia there was a compulsory law, but there and in Switzerland social compulsion sufficed, it being deemed a disgrace for a man not to educate his children. Unhappily, the same feeling did not exist here, and it would be much more difficult to set the policeman to work in this country than in Prussia, where the Government looked after the daily management of a man's household, and in New England the compulsory law was not enforced. The parent would refuse either because he could not do without the child's labour, or because he wished it to beg or do worse. The former case he would meet by applying the principle of the Factory Acts, so that labour up to a certain age should be accompanied by education. That principle, broadly speaking, now applied to all boys in towns, and a very large majority of the girls, and he hoped it would be speedily extended to the agricultural districts. As to the parents who wished to bring up their children in ignorance and crime, he would increase the stringency of the Vagrant and Industrial School Acts, which he believed, with additional and more efficient ragged schools, would meet the necessities of the case. If, however, any large number of children were still absent from school, he should be willing to try compulsion and the policeman. He should not wish to try this at first, for he feared it would prove a dead letter, and it was an insult to the principle of law to pass an Act which it was not intended to carry out. Mr. Forster, in conclusion, discussed the chances of such a measure as he had advocated becoming law. He was much more hopeful, he said, than he was twelve months ago. One thing which made him hopeful was that we had a Tory Government, two members of which, Sir J. Pakington and Lord Stanley, had shown themselves, at a time when it must have cost them considerable sacrifices, in advance not only of their own party, but of other parties in this matter. Moreover, the schoolmaster was in request everywhere, and we had now one in Downing-street who was educating his party. Well, Heaven knew they badly wanted education; but he must give them the credit of being very docile scholars, and they had already been taught something. The highly-respectable Duke now at the head of the Education Office would not have learnt the advantages of the conscience clause but for his having been at the Downing-street school. Men who had been formerly jealous of any change which should introduce a complete system of education had taken to themselves a schoolmaster who was teaching them many things, and than whom no one was more aware of the necessities of the case. Should he convert them to a complete system of education it would be more easily carried by him than by the Liberal leaders, since there would be no Opposition to deal with. He was also hopeful on account of the powerful reinforcement of Mr. Lowe and his friends. Mr. Lowe acknowledged that he would have allowed the present system to go on, although not thinking it theoretically perfect, but for the Reform Bill, which rendered it necessary that "our masters," as he was pleased to call the working class, should know their letters. Now, he himself did not

believe that that or any other class would be masters; but he was glad of any feeling which induced Mr. Lowe to assist with his great talents in promoting a national system. There was another reinforcement in the voluntary party, who, in the most straightforward manner, had acknowledged that there was no longer reason to be jealous of State education.

#### THE TRAINING-SHIP CHICHESTER.

ON Monday the friends of the boys on board the training-ship Chichester paid a visit to the ship. The South-Eastern Railway Company undertook to convey the children's friends to Greenhithe and back for the sum of 1s. 6d., a single third-class fare; and, notwithstanding the uncomfortable weather, a considerable number mustered at Charing-cross and Cannon-street stations. On the arrival of the train at Greenhithe some of the visitors had the pleasure of greeting their friends on the platform, they forming part of the detachment sent to escort the company to the ship. A short walk brought them to the water's edge, along a new slip which has been laid down by the carpenter of the Chichester, with the assistance of some of the boys. Here one of the ship's boats waited, manned by seven of the boys and commanded by one of the instructors. The rowing of the young fellows was highly creditable, and showed how well they have been trained; and in a short time the boat was alongside, and the visitors were engaged in greeting their children, brothers, or friends. The ship wore its wintry aspect. The topgallant masts and rigging were down and safely laid up below for the winter; the school-room screen between decks was triced up, and the whole space was open. No work was going on, save the necessary one of getting on board the regular supply of water. In a short time all the visitors were seated at the tables, where they enjoyed a comfortable meal with their young friends; while those boys, apparently the larger proportion, who had no friends to visit them enjoyed the holiday in true boy fashion, romping and pursuing one another along the decks, some of them at the same time solacing themselves with music, a taste for which is cultivated on board. In the midst of the riot and enjoyment the boatswain's whistle was heard, and the boys tumbled up on deck with all speed. They mustered on the quarterdeck, and ere long ran up the boat to the stern davits in capital style. It was cheering to observe how willingly and how well they worked. Mr. Samuels, the boatswain, states that when he commenced his training of these boys it took him two hours and a half to get the topgallant-masts up and their rigging properly adjusted; but that now he would undertake to get all this work done in the space of ten minutes. He finds the young fellows no small trouble; but by kindness, combined with firmness, an excellent state of discipline is maintained. The first portion of the day is spent in school, and here some make good progress, though others are always anxious to get out of the school-room, even if it be to do some hard work. At the after end of the school-room is a large board, on which are the names of all the boys opposite to a row of square holes, each of which is under the name of some branch of his education. As soon as any boy attains to a certain amount of proficiency in any one of these branches, the proper hole opposite to his name is plugged up; and thus he may be seen to have passed, so to speak, in yards and studding-sails, tailoring, swimming, steering, model and lead (heaving), knotting and splicing, compass, brush-making, baking and cooking, and Bible knowledge—a pretty extensive range; but every part of which is taught on board except the swimming, which must be taught in the water. The shoemaker's and tailor's shops are on the main deck, and the boys take their regular turns in working in them. The bakehouse is in the lowest part of the ship, and is of such size and so airy that it would rejoice many a journeyman baker in London to work in a like place. The galley is well appointed, and is forward on the gun-deck, while further forward is a place for washing up. The boys sleep on the lower deck, where their hammocks hang, and in the head is a space used regularly as a lavatory. The ship is under the command of Captain A. H. Alston, R.N., and the instructors are warrant officers of the Royal Navy.

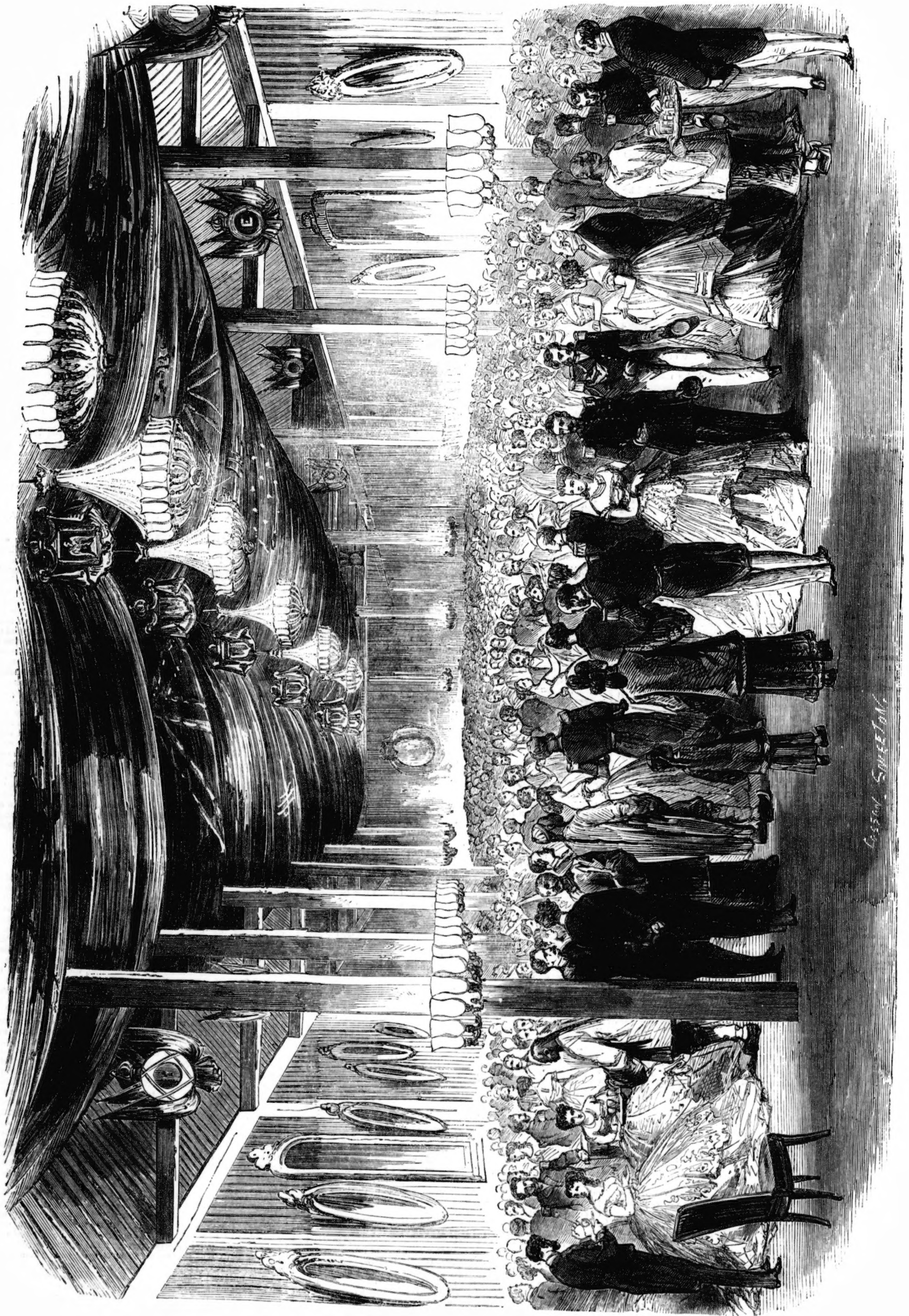
#### BALL GIVEN TO THE FRENCH ADMIRAL AT SAIGON.

WE have already published illustrations and particulars by which, from time to time, our readers may have been able to follow the course of the French army of occupation in Cochinchina. The various engagements by which the expedition sought to establish order in the disaffected provinces seem at last to have been attended with some success; and the people of Saigon, at all events, appear to appreciate the operations of Vice-Admiral de la Grandière and the forces under his command. It is not very wonderful, therefore, that they should express their satisfaction in the way which is most acceptable to a French Vice-Admiral, and that the commercial community should celebrate the success of the expeditionary forces by a grand ball. Our Engraving represents the scene of the festivities, which took place in the building of the local industrial exhibition, which was decorated with great taste for the occasion. The Vice-Admiral, the Governor, and the Commander-in-Chief were, of course, the principal guests, but all the world of fashion at Saigon took part in the festival; and at supper the "usual loyal and patriotic toasts" were proposed, and the services rendered to the colony by M. Grandière were eloquently referred to, especially the annexation of the three western provinces, a conquest which was achieved without bloodshed. Mme. Grandière was also included in the congratulations offered to her husband, and was complimented on the courage she displayed in leaving Europe with her children in order to take up her residence at Saigon. The Admiral replied by proposing prosperity to the commerce of Saigon. The fête was distinguished by the cordial expression of goodwill between the various interests represented, and will, it is believed, be the beginning of a new epoch for a colony which, though it has only been established during the last seven years, already exhibits the features that distinguish a flourishing European settlement.

#### NEW-YEAR'S DAY IN PARIS.

IN spite of political complications, and rumours of war, and the increase of the army, and all the other disturbing influences, Paris must keep its New-Year's Day. All the world was on the boulevards, as usual, on the eve of the Jour de l'An, and everybody not only expected to receive, but was constrained to give, any number of cadeaux, as an expression of goodwill. The system of new-year's gifts in Paris is certainly an enormous infliction, and at least half the people who submit to it grumble unceasingly at the demands made upon their purses. The concierge of your hotel, the garçon who brings your breakfast, the woman who polishes and beeswaxes your fourth flight of stairs, the postman who brings your letters, the waiter at your ordinary restaurant, the very coachman whose vehicle you hire in order to escape from the demands of other people, each expects a douceur, and the claims of each is accurately adjusted by a sort of sliding scale from which there is no appeal. We have almost got over the terrible tax of Christmas-boxes in England, but the étrennes in Paris still flourish vigorously. It has been the custom for years past, for the exigencies of the season, to bring forward a distinct class of tradespeople who gained permission from the municipal authorities to erect wooden stalls or temporary shops in the principal boulevards, and they have generally been clumsy structures enough, built of wood, in all sorts of shapes, and heights, and patterns, their very irregularity giving them a picturesque appearance, which was heightened by the gay merchandise and variegated decorations with which they shone upon the public on the morning of the last day of December. This season, however, the powers that own the potent sway of M. Haussmann have taken the matter in hand. If there is anything that the great restorer of Paris loves, it is regularity; witness the long lines of great flat tall houses; the interminable vistas of even-fronted mansions which have superseded the quaint old streets of the Paris of our youth; witness the unyielding pattern, the rectangular plan, the severe disposition of modern Lutetia. It was monstrous that when so much had been effected, a number of ill-conditioned *boutiquiers* should be allowed to pitch their tents about the orderly streets; and so, as their privileges were undoubted, the buildings have been provided—light wooden structures of a pretty but very uniform pattern, and extremely unlike the little wooden huts and sheds of the old times. There they are, however; and probably the buyers of crying dolls, caskets, *sucre pommes*, toys, carved woods, porcelain, glass, electroplate, and gimcracks, find them more convenient, though they are less characterised by a genuine festival appearance. Six hundred of the new booths have been erected, and they are let at the rental of a franc a day. They reach all along the grand boulevards, from the Madeleine as far as the Bastille and opposite the Gymnase, at which place our sketch was taken. They present the most picturesque appearance.

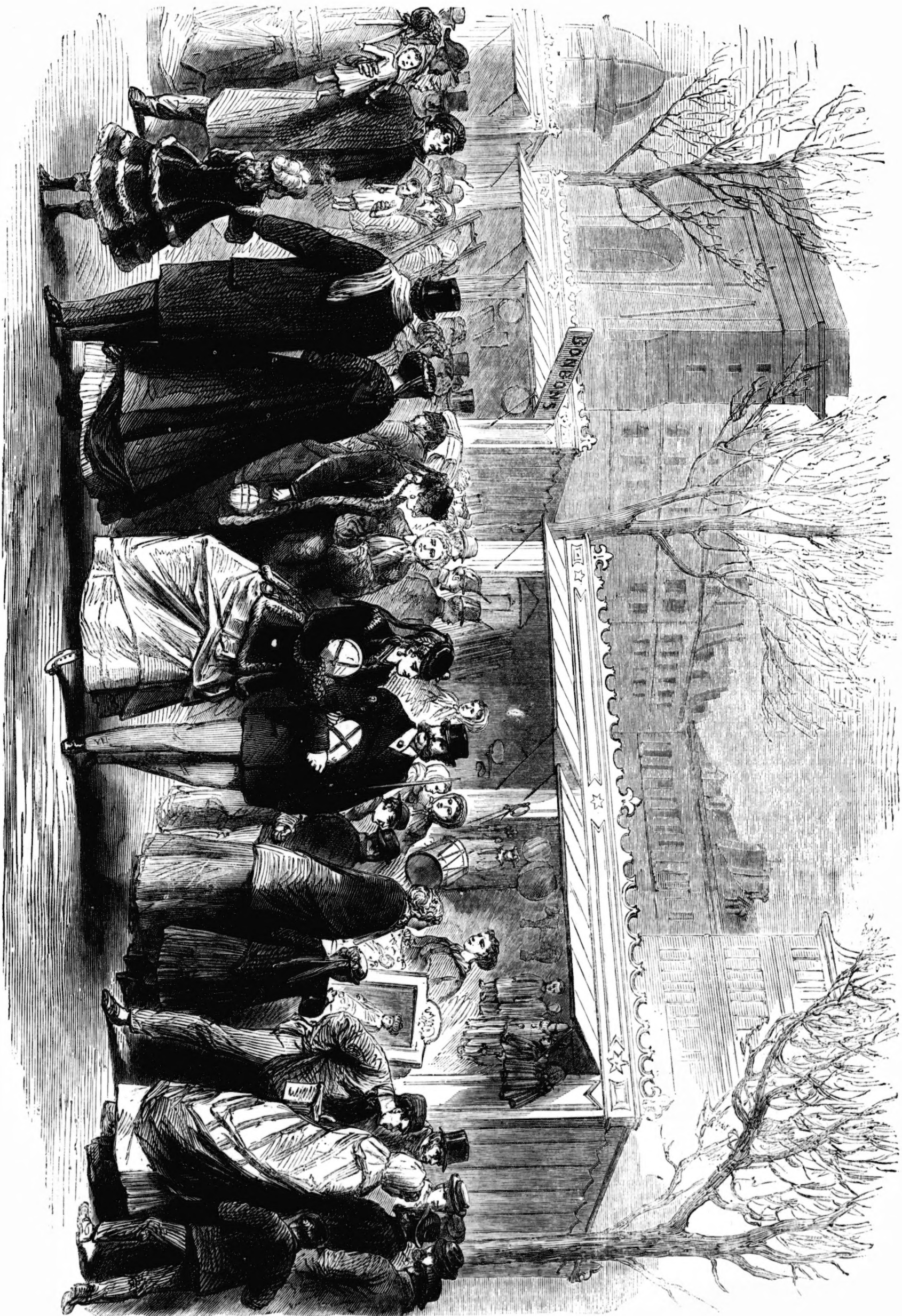




BALL GIVEN BY THE COMMERCIAL RESIDENTS AT SAIGON TO VICE-ADMIRAL DE LA GRANDIÈRE, GOVERNOR OF COCHIN-CHINA.

*Engraving by Swettenham.*





THE BOULEVARDS OF PARIS ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY: IN FRONT OF THE THEATRE DU GYMNASSE.



TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.  
(In all cases to be paid in advance.)

Stamped Edition, to go free by post.

Three Months, 4s. 4d.; Six Months, 8s. 8d.; Twelve Months, 17s. 4d.  
Post Office Orders to be made payable to THOMAS FOX, 8, Strand Branch.  
Four Stamps should be sent for Single Copies.  
Office: 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.



### THE USES OF ADVERSITY.

THE last two years have been, in many respects, far from prosperous ones; and if, as the poet tells us, "sweet are the uses of adversity," the lessons of 1866 and 1867 ought to be wholesome. And so in some instances they have been; and so would the uses of adversity always be, if mankind were wise. But, unfortunately, wisdom does not animate all men; and hence it comes that, while some minds are softened and refined by adversity, even in a mild form, others are only thereby made more hardened in pride and folly, and nothing short of positive lack of the means of further indulgence will turn them from the perversity of their ways. The rulers of Austria may be adduced as an example of the first-named class of persons. The disasters which befell the Empire in 1866 have induced Francis Joseph and his advisers to abandon the old rotten autocratic system, to adopt constitutional rules of government, and to devote themselves to developing the resources and promoting the well-being of the countries still left to the Emperor to govern. It is to be hoped that the Italians will make equally good use of the adversity that overtook them in 1867, and, instead of aiming at a premature, and at present impossible, settlement of the Roman question, will devote themselves to consolidating their country, rectifying the state of their finances, and perfecting their political institutions. Of the obdurate ones, his Holiness the Pope may be taken as the type. He still refuses to recognise accomplished facts; he still utters his *non possumus* to all suggestions of change; he still declines to accommodate himself to the course of events. Well, perhaps he is right, and will conquer all assailants; but it is just as likely that a stronger blast of adversity may break him down at last. But, leaving peoples, and potentates, and popes for the present, let us see whether it may not be possible to distil a little of the soul of goodness out of the evils that have troubled us here at home recently.

A long course of commercial and, comparatively speaking, social prosperity had engendered numerous faults and follies among us. Money was tolerably plentiful in most people's pockets, and waste, and extravagance, and rash speculation were the results. "You all spend a great deal more upon yourselves than you were wont to do," a friend returned to England after several years' absence in China remarked to us the other day. As regards food, dress, and social indulgences of all kinds, we had got into the habit of being exceedingly good to ourselves. We treated ourselves to the best of everything, and still thought we merited more and better things yet. Then, in order to keep up enhanced expenditure, we were all exceedingly anxious to get more wealth, and readily embarked in all sorts of schemes that promised large returns, without taking sufficient heed that those promises were based on sound data. To get money, and to spend it, were the only things men thought of. All this led, as a natural result, to the financial crash of 1866, as similar conduct had often led to like results before. Then followed the commercial and monetary depression of 1867. The spare funds of society had been invested—and lost. Distrust had taken the place of over-confidence. Diminished capital having only yielded diminished returns, lessened income has compelled reduced expenditure. No great mischief that, if it really means checked extravagance. We can very well afford, most of us, to live less luxuriously than we were doing. Sweet will be the uses of commercial adversity if it teach people to permanently moderate their appetites and desires. But, will it? We don't know. All we can say is, that, as it ought to do so, we hope it will; at all events, the matter is worth consideration.

The national exchequer, of course, has not been slow to feel the influence of diminished means on the part of the people. For the first time for many years the revenue "has lost its elasticity." The receipts, instead of increasing, as usual, have fallen off. The public income is less than the estimate, while the expenditure is greater. The accustomed surplus has become a deficit, and that, too, notwithstanding augmented income tax. And during the financial year 1868-9 it is calculated the deficit will be still greater. One writer, we see, reckons it at nearly two millions sterling. How will the Chancellor of the Exchequer meet the evil? How will he balance his accounts and make the two ends meet? By increased imposts on an impoverished public, or by diminished expenditure? Will he profit by the uses of adversity and accommodate his ways to his means, or continue his ways and make the public find the means? The former he certainly ought to do; the latter is most probably what he will do. But that is a course that can only be continued for a time. Continued adversity in the shape of constantly-diminishing income will compel retrenchment sooner or later.

This is a truth discovered by railway companies, which have been prominent pupils of adversity lately. As long as money could be got by borrowing—or in other ways that we need not specify, but which are well known to railway "financiers"—directors gave full scope to their lust of territory. Extensions and branches were made in all directions, and fierce—and costly—wars were waged for dominion. A speculative attorney, or unemployed engineer or contractor, had only to propose a line, and, no matter whether likely to pay or not, some one of the great companies was sure to take it up, and either carry out the project or buy off the projectors, lest a rival should get near its throne. Much capital was thus unprofitably sunk; and, to keep things pleasant, accounts were cooked and money borrowed to pay dividends, as long as it could be got. But ruin came at last. The game was played out. Cash could no longer be obtained; and shareholders and the public, to their amazement, discovered that seemingly prosperous concerns were hopelessly bankrupt. Will directors profit by past experience? Will they mend their ways, and cease to add to the capital of their undertakings without securing correspondingly increased profits? Will they make sweet the uses of adversity by learning prudence, and moderation, and honesty in the future? We shall see.

A season of adversity has come upon trades unions in the exposure of the evil deeds of some of their members and the pernicious tendency of their rules. Trades unionists have recently provoked inquiry and discussion; and inquiry and discussion have led to condemnation of their principles and reprobation of their practices. They have somewhat moderated their pretensions in consequence; but will they be wise enough to still further profit by the teachings of adversity, and abandon all attempts to coerce their fellows, and leave industry free? Will they, in fact as well as in name, renounce picketing, rattening, and murder, and have recourse only to legitimate means to gain their ends? Will they be content to leave the regulation of wages to the unerring action of the laws of supply and demand, and allow superior intelligence, skill, industry, and energy to have free scope wherever and in whomsoever they develop themselves? We sincerely hope so; and that for the sake of working men, who are the greatest sufferers by restrictions on trade.

A terrible calamity has befallen the east end of London. The great source of employment in that region—shipbuilding—is gone. There is no work and no wages for thousands of the handicraftsmen congregated there, and poverty and starvation are rampant where, erewhile, comfort—we fear not unfrequently extravagance—reigned. Will this visitation, if prosperity ever again revisit Poplar and the Isle of Dogs, teach the artisans to moderate their demands for high wages, and to be a little more conscientious than they were wont in giving a fair day's work for a fair day's pay? In the palmy days of shipbuilding and cognate industries on the Thames, great abuses prevailed, and bankrupt masters and banished trade followed the exactions of operatives. We wish not to throw these things in their teeth now, in the hour of their adversity; but we are anxious to deduce lessons from passing events, and to induce, if possible, wise action in times to come. Even now, it is said, contracts for ships might be had, if the scale of wages were lowered. But there is another phase of this matter to which we wish to draw attention; and it is mainly for that reason that we allude here to East-End distress. The inhabitants of that quarter are all comparatively poor; they are mutually dependent upon each other; and when one class or trade is impoverished, all suffer. The payers of poor rates are rapidly becoming paupers themselves, and are unable to support their famishing neighbours. In these circumstances, ought not the wealthy West-End to take upon itself, legally, a share of the burdens of the impecunious East-End? Ought not rich West-Enders to abandon their selfish attitude and make sweet the uses of adversity by consenting to an equalisation of the poor rates all over the metropolis? Voluntary contributions are all very well, and we rejoice that they are being offered so liberally; but they are liable to be abused, they tend to pauperise the spirits of the people, and, at best, are inadequate to the emergency. It is in vain to leave the poor to keep the poor, aided merely by the voluntary gifts of individuals. A uniform rate over all London is the only effectual means of meeting the evil. Will it be adopted ere worse calamities come?

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. Nelson Lee has supplied the Crystal Palace with a pantomime, entitled "Little Red Riding Hood; or, Harlequin Jack Horner, and a Frog who would a-Wooing go;" and a very amusing little pantomime it is. The principal characters in the opening are sustained by Mr. and Mrs. W. Randall, Miss Alice Dodd (who is a pretty Red Riding Hood), Miss Lizzie Marshall, and Mr. J. H. Stead. An elegant transformation scene has been painted by Mr. W. H. Cracknell. The harlequinade contains some excellent tricks, and is ably supported by Miss Carle, as Columbine; M. Carle, as Harlequin; Mr. J. H. Stead, as Clown; and Mr. Gale, as Pantaloon. The Beni-Zong-Zong Arabs and the Brothers Sedgewick perform twice daily. Visitors will find the palace pleasantly warm—a great consideration in weather like that we have recently experienced.

BIRKBECK LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, SOUTHAMPTON-BUILDINGS.—The 176th quarterly report of this long-established institution was recently presented to the members. It appears that while many similar establishments are decaying, this institution is in a very flourishing condition. The year just ended shows that the income has exceeded the expenditure by £30. The lectures and entertainments, which have been given by the Rev. J. M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, Messrs. Edmund Yates, George Dawson, George Buckland, &c., have been well attended, and have given great satisfaction. The classes, in which instruction is given in all branches of education, are in a very satisfactory condition. A large number of the members have distinguished themselves at various public examinations, many carrying off valuable prizes. The distribution of prizes by Earl and Countess Russell, in October last, was very successful; the demand for tickets was so large that the issue had to be suspended some days prior to the ceremony. The library, which contains nearly 6000 volumes, and the reading-room, which is supplied with all the principal newspapers, periodicals, and magazines, are well used and appreciated. The number of persons who have joined either the institution or its classes has nearly reached the total of 1100. This is the highest number within the memory of the present management. Altogether, the institution is in a highly satisfactory condition.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES visited the sufferers by the Clerkenwell explosion in the hospital on Tuesday, and afterwards went to see the ruins of Her Majesty's Theatre.

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA, considering the distress existing in the eastern provinces of the kingdom, invited, a few days back, nearly seventy ladies, chiefly the wives and daughters of commercial men, to consult with her respecting the most proper means of aiding the necessitous people. The holding of an immense bazaar in the Royal palace was determined on, and the ladies engaging to assist.

THE AUSTRIAN WAR-FRIGATE NOVARA, with the remains of the late Emperor Maximilian on board, arrived off Corfu on Tuesday.

HIS EXCELLENCY HAIDER EFFENDI, Turkish Ambassador at the Imperial Court of Vienna, has arrived in London on a diplomatic mission.

LORD DERBY'S TRANSLATION OF HOMER'S "ILIAD" has been reprinted in a cheap and handy form. An appendix contains a few other translations by the same eminent hand from German, Italian, and Latin poets.

LORD JUSTICE SIR J. BOLT is seriously ill, having had a slight paralytic seizure last Saturday affecting his left side, but not his mind or memory. There is, therefore, good reason to hope that he may be restored to health, though he will be forced to abstain from work for the present.

MR. E. W. WATKIN, M.P., declines a seat at the Great Eastern Railway Board, in consequence of his not having been elected by a unanimous vote.

MR. MAXWELL, of Manches, has been adopted as the Liberal candidate for Kirkcudbrightshire in the place of the late Mr. Mackie.

MR. DAVENPORT BROMLEY, M.P., has received the Queen's permission to change his name to Bromley-Davenport, in pursuance of the will of his cousin, Mr. Arthur Henry Davenport, deceased.

SIR THOMAS GABRIEL, BART., the late Lord Mayor, and Alderman Sir S. H. Waterlow, are about to go to Egypt on a visit, at the invitation of the Viceroy.

BISHOP GRAY, it appears, has not yet found any clergyman willing to go out to Natal to fight an episcopal duel with Dr. Colenso.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P. for Stoke-on-Trent, would seem to have decided upon abandoning his constituency, for he has written to the M.A.s of Cambridge University asking for their support "in case, as is rumoured, the Solicitor-General should be raised to the Bench."

THE MARRIAGE OF LORD BRABAZON, only son of the Earl and Countess of Meath, with Lady Mary Maitland, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Lauderdale, was solemnised, on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of numerous relatives and friends.

MR. WILLIAM LOWTHER, son of the late member, was elected for Westmorland on Wednesday. There was no opposition.

DR. LIVINGSTONE, according to intelligence from Zanzibar to Oct. 1, had been seen by an Arabian merchant westward of Lake Tanganyika.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS AND HARES were in the Montreal Christmas market, carried across the Atlantic in the icehouses of ocean steamers.

THE DEATH OF MR. DOYLE, the political caricaturist, better known as "H.B.," is announced. He was father of Mr. Richard Doyle, the illustrator of Mr. Thackeray's "Newcomes," at one time connected with *Punch*, and now, we believe, a contributor to *Pan*.

ONE OF THE OLDEST RELICS OF CHALDEAN ART has been recently acquired by the British Museum. This is the silver cylinder of Ilzi, who reigned over Lower Chaldaea about 2050 B.C. Those who take an interest in Oriental antiquities will be glad to hear that so ancient a record has been added to the national collection.

THE SMALL TOWN OF GEISPOLSHEIM, Bas-Rhin, has just been partly destroyed by a fire which burnt forty-five houses and rendered about 150 persons houseless.

VISCOUNT RANELAGH has formally announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the new borough of Chelsea at the next general election. There are now, therefore, three candidates fairly before the new constituency—Sir Henry Hoare, Bart., and Mr. C. W. Dilke (Liberals), and Lord Ranelagh (Conservative).

THE NORWEGIAN BRIG SAUL FREDERICK, for London, with wheat, has been wrecked on the Hasborough Sands, and the master and six men were drowned. Two lads, after enduring great sufferings, were rescued and landed at Yarmouth.

THE WARSAW OFFICIAL *Dziennik* publishes a ukase, in which the "Kingdom of Poland" is no longer accorded the name it has held so long, but designated as the "Vistula Province."

A FREEDMAN'S BUREAU OFFICER who was trying to collect a dollar and a half a piece from negroes whose contracts he had approved in Alabama, was recently tarred and varnished by the negroes whom he had attempted to swindle.

THE COALMASTERS OF SOUTH WALES have determined on a reduction of wages, and notices to that effect have been given at all the collieries. It is not yet quite settled what the reduction will be; in some places it will probably reach 15 per cent, and the average will be at least 10 per cent.

SOME BOYS, on Sunday, ventured upon a piece of ice formed in the hollow of an old pit at Walton, near Warrington, and began playing. The ice, which was but an inch and a quarter in thickness, gave way, and one boy was immersed. Three of his companions endeavoured to rescue him, but all were drowned.

THE ENGINEERS OF THE SUEZ CANAL calculate that 32,562,631 cubic metres of earth, out of a total of 74,112,130 metres, have now been removed. The number of workmen employed at the end of November was 8340, and thirty-nine dredgers.

THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS has decided on increasing the bathing lake in Victoria Park to nearly double its present size. The work will be commenced immediately, and, following the precedent of the public works carried on in Lancashire during the cotton distress, it will be done by task work. In this way, while employment will be given to many in the east of London willing, but at this time unable, to find work, a permanent public improvement will be effected with economy and dispatch.

THE AMERICAN FENIANS have addressed to the people of England a highly rhetorical appeal for their sympathy and support in the undertaking now in hand. That undertaking, it is declared, is the establishment of a Republic, and it is assumed that the English have quite as much reason to wish for it, and, indeed, quite as much longing for it in their own minds, as the Irish.

THE BOARD OF TRADE have ordered a gold watch to be prepared for presentation to Captain Hering, master of the Danish brig *Flink*, as a reward for his humane services in rescuing, on Nov. 30 last, fourteen of the crew of the British steam-ship *Bristol* and the master's wife and child. The *Bristol* foundered before the boat of the *Flink* could return to rescue the master, and the carpenter, and a seaman, who, unfortunately, went down with the ship.

JOHN AINSWORTH, a rate collector in the employ of the Blackburn Corporation, has been missing since Dec. 31. It is supposed he has left the country, having been traced towards Chester. In the police notice offering £20 reward for his apprehension he is charged with embezzling £155; but the amount, it is feared, may prove much larger. The supposed delinquent has left his wife and three children behind him.

A CURIOUS MEDAL will be sold at Paris in a few days. The lead of which it is composed was a portion of that used to rivet the chains of the prisoners of the Bastille. On one side is a somewhat confused representation of the taking of the Bastille, and the date, July 14, 1789. On the obverse, the following inscription:—"This lead sealed the chains which chained the victims of despotism, and recalls the period of liberty conquered in the year 1er."

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND COMMITTEE, at their meeting last Saturday, elected several new members and made a liberal grant to the family of a deceased member. They are resolved to address the representatives of the press throughout the United Kingdom, setting forth the advantages of the fund, which now amounts to nearly £4000, and requesting their assistance in making them better known among those who have not yet become connected with the institution.

DON PATTO, the one-legged dancer, made a desperate attempt at suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at his lodgings at Southampton, early last Saturday morning. He was removed to the infirmary, and lies there in a precarious state. Patto has been engaged for a week or two at a series of entertainments given at the Philharmonic Rooms. He is supposed to have been suffering from delirium tremens at the time he committed the rash deed.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON, finding it impossible to take the whole of the confirmations throughout his diocese this year, will divide them with Bishop Anderson, the Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop of London will commence his series at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, on Friday, the 24th inst. Bishop Anderson will commence his course at St. Mark's, Clerkenwell, on Wednesday, Feb. 19.

A METEOR was observed a few mornings back in the neighbourhood of Havre, at about half-past seven in the morning. The nucleus, of a crimson red colour, about the size of a star of the first magnitude, was followed by a luminous train which lasted some seconds, and which was succeeded by a white cloud, which continued for five-and-twenty minutes before it disappeared. The luminous body in its flight cast off a great number of sparks resembling small stars. Near Pont-Audemer (Eure) the meteor disappeared with a detonation as loud as a cannon-shot.

THE GOLD-MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA, taking their magnitude into account, are said to be among the most productive in the world. The yield in 1866 was 25,464oz., and this year it is expected to reach 30,000oz. The quartz-crushing has been especially successful, and the earnings of individual miners averaged upwards of £300 per annum. These facts will serve to make Nova Scotia a more attractive field of emigration than has hitherto been.



## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

If I were the manager of a daily paper I would have upon my staff a Parliamentary editor, whose sole duty it should be to examine all bills brought in and to give to the public an abstract thereof, with comments and explanations, and even suggestions, if required. At present this is not done regularly by any paper, and the consequence is that a number of bills are annually proposed affecting the rights and privileges and properties of persons, classes, corporations, societies, &c., they all the while being utterly ignorant of the existence of these bills. It may be answered that the debates on these bills are reported. But, how many people have time to read the debates? Moreover, many bills run through the House with little or no discussion, or else the discussions are so briefly reported that no one reading these discussions can obtain the faintest conception of the intention of the proposers of the bills. Besides, the most important discussions upon a bill are those which occur upon the clauses when the bill is in Committee, and he must be a very acute man who can from a report of these discussions obtain an accurate knowledge of changes made in a bill in Committee. Very few of the members who hear the discussions can follow and understand these changes. Now, as an example of the use that such a Parliamentary editor might be, take the case of the Streets Traffic Bill. If an able editor had written an analysis or abstract of that bill, explained the effect of its various clauses, and commented thereon, that blunder about the costermongers would not have been committed; and the great lamp question would have been considered and opposed by the cab owners and drivers before the bill was passed, instead of after. But I need not dwell upon this matter further. Everybody must see at a glance that such an abstract of bills before Parliament would be exceedingly useful.

Then I would have another Parliamentary editor, who should examine all bluebooks and returns. Some of our papers do now and then give us a summary of a bluebook. But I would have every bluebook and every return carefully examined. No doubt that bluebook region is very dreary, and there are no friendly guide-posts in parts of it; or, in plain prose, the books have no—or but very imperfect—indexes. But dreary as the region is, there lie buried in it a vast amount of very valuable information, well worthy of being exhumed and presented to the public. As I have said, there are very few guide-posts in this region; but I am bound to say that an improvement has appeared of late. The last bluebook on Abyssinian affairs has a capital index—as good as anything that I have seen in the American reports, and that is saying a good deal. These bluebooks and returns would, to an able editor, prove very profitable “diggings”; and I am astonished that our newspaper people do not prospect in the region more than they do. I see the *Star* has got hold of that return about chain cables to which I called your attention last week, and has written an article upon it. But the *Star* did not discover the return. The editor's attention was directed to it by a correspondent, and the article shows that the writer knew very little of the subject. If there had been attached to the *Star* a Parliamentary editor, other returns bearing upon the subject would have been discovered, and the article might have been made much more effective: nay, if the writer had glanced at the “Lounge” of last week he would have been much better prepared to write upon the subject than he was—e.g., he says that “the return is sadly incomplete. We ought to be told what manner of goods the anchors and cables thus obtained usually turn out to be,” &c. True; but if he had read my communication he would have seen that by another return we find that the anchors are not good. Failing the Parliamentary editor which I have suggested, the newspapers of the day should be examined, and especially—though I say it who should not say it, perhaps—the current column of your Lounge.

On Tuesday Mr. William Edward Forster made a long and able speech, at St. James's Hall, on education—national education. The speech was, on the whole, very clear, and to all who heard or have read it it must be very clear that Mr. Forster possesses something of that “geist,” so much talked about and insisted upon as a necessity for all rulers by his brother-in-law, Mathew Arnold. Mr. Arnold describes geist as being sweetness and light. Whether Mr. Forster has sweetness, I do not know; for I am not sure that I exactly comprehend what is meant by the term; but he has light, at least enough of it to look back at the past, see the exigencies of the present, and understand clearly what, in a measure, must be done for the future. I have said that Mr. Forster's speech was clear—and it was very clear—until he came to the religious difficulty. Into that dark matter not even his light could penetrate far. And I question whether Mr. Arnold's could penetrate much further, albeit he of course has geist in perfection, and, moreover, is a school inspector, and has been a foreign assistant commissioner, appointed to inquire into the state of education on the Continent, and of course has studied the subject. Certainly, Mr. Forster is not clear; on the contrary, this part of his speech is so dusky that I will defy anyone to understand what he means. One thing is, however, quite clear—to wit, he will not exclude religious teaching, nor even theological teaching (which is quite a different thing) from State endowed schools. And, this being so, we must not look to Mr. Forster to settle the question of State education.

It is, no doubt, a very wicked and unbecoming thing for people to go to church in order to exhibit, by unseemly noises and gestures, their disapprobation of features in the service that are distasteful to them. Clergymen ought not to be annoyed, interrupted, or “vexed,” while engaged in the discharge of their functions. And so, I suppose, Mr. Pemberton Langston was rightly served if he really did so conduct himself towards the Rev. Mr. Rodwell, of St. Ethelburga. But, at the same time, it would perhaps not be amiss were clergymen to consider whether it would not be as well for them to abstain from “vexing” the people. The special mission of ministers of the gospel, it is generally supposed, is to proclaim “peace on earth and goodwill toward men,” and that not by precept merely, but in their own daily walk and conversation. They should themselves be exemplars of that “peace” of which they claim to be the apostles. And yet how frequently do we see clergymen sowing the seeds of discord and fanning the fires of enmity among themselves and their peoples! The high Ritualists admit that their new-fangled ceremonies, robes, and so forth, are not essential to true religion; they know that many people are “vexed” by the introduction of such things; and yet they persist in their adherence to these “non-essentials.” Is that quite consistent with their sacred functions as the peacemakers of the earth? Then some clergymen are excessively tenacious of rights of another kind, and are given to asserting them irrespective of consequences to others. For instance, I see by the newspapers that there is a certain church in the Isle of Wight (or Man, I forget which) over which the Bishop of the diocese has “rights,” and the Rector of the parish other “rights”; and, as the Bishop and the Rector cannot agree as to the exercise of their respective privileges, the church has been shut up, and the people of the district deprived of spiritual guidance and comfort. Now, surely, as the cure of human souls must be of infinitely greater importance than the rights of either Bishop or Rector, those reverend gentlemen, were they imbued with the spirit that ought to animate men of their calling, would be not only willing but eager to forego their rights in order to promote the eternal welfare of the people. But it seems they are not. The love of self is stronger in them than the love of souls; and so the latter are left to perish—for aught the Bishop and the Rector care.

Allow me to supplement your remarks on the shortcomings of the police in regard to the Clerkenwell explosion by a short quotation from the evidence given at the inquest on the bodies of the victims. Inspector Potter was under examination:—“The Coroner—If you had had more police there, do you think you might have prevented the explosion? Inspector Potter—Of course, if we had had any idea of what was contemplated, we should have had more men there and prevented it. At all events, the man who fired the barrel would not have got off.” Just so! If they “had had any idea of what was contemplated,” But the police ought to have had an idea that something to be prevented was contemplated; for they had had two days' notice of the intended attack—the mode, the day, the object, almost

the very hour, having been told to them; and yet took no effective precautions. Are they not condemned out of their own mouths?

The public, I think, have a right to know why it is that the works on the Thames embankment, between Blackfriars and Westminster, are at all but a standstill. A vast amount of money, of which the taxpayers of London have been mulcted, has been sunk in these works; and it appears that the public are to be deprived for an indefinite period of the benefits that ought to accrue from that expenditure, and all because there is a “hitch” between the Metropolitan Board of Works and the directors of the Metropolitan District Railway Company. The company have Parliamentary powers to construct a railway in the embankment; the officers of the metropolitan board say that all is ready over a considerable distance for the operations of the company; but the directors won't or can't proceed. And so the work is stopped, and the public are to be kept from the enjoyment of a vast and costly improvement, while the representatives of the respective boards squabble as to who is in fault! The imbroglio is further complicated, it seems, by certain “exorbitant demands” said to be made by the Chartered Gas Company, in front of whose premises at Blackfriars the embankment has to be made. Now the public, I am sure, would like to know what are those demands, and what are the impediments, and who causes them, to the completion of this important work. If the railway company cannot or will not construct their line, because, as is insinuated, they find a difficulty in obtaining funds, their rights should lapse, and the concession either be transferred to other hands or the scheme dropped altogether. If the ground is not fit for their operations, it should at once be made so. At all events, the defaulters should be exposed and the causes of delay removed.

The quarrels of railway companies seem to be as frivolous and inexplicable as those of lovers. Somewhere about a year ago an arrangement came into operation between the South-Eastern, the South-Western, and the North-Western Companies, whereby passengers by the two last-named lines obtained direct access to the Cannon-street station of the South-Eastern Company. This was a great convenience to the public, because persons residing on the South-Western line could reach the centre of the City without further inconvenience than, at most, a change of carriages. The like advantage was enjoyed by travellers between the south-east and the north and north-west, by merely changing carriages either at Cannon-street or at Willesden junction, on the North-Western line, as the case might be. Now these trains have all been withdrawn, and thus the connection of the South-Eastern, South-Western, and North-Western lines is broken. Why? Because, it seems, there is a quarrel between the South-Eastern and South-Western Companies about traffic in totally different quarters! And for this cause, and in order that railway spite and jealousies may be gratified, the convenience of the public is sacrificed. Of a truth, “company tyranny” and folly are being carried to great lengths nowadays.

## THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

## THE MAGAZINES.

If your readers will kindly follow me for a minute, I think, Mr. Editor, I can promise them a little amusement. In a magazine now before me, I find the following:—

WHAT TIME TAKES AND GIVES.—The passing years drink a portion of the light from our cheeks, as birds that drink at lakes leave their footprints on the margin.—*Anon*.

The editorial heading here is simply wrong; for the passage contains nothing about what Time gives. But a far worse matter is the unfathomable stupidity which could permit any man, woman, or muff to print such nonsense. The years drink light as birds make footmarks! This is the sort of thing some people call “a beautiful idea.” But “Anon” is not only a blunderer; he is a plunderer. I happen to remember the original of this mangled sentence. It is in Longfellow's beautiful idyll of “Kavanagh,” and runs thus:—“The passing years had drunk a portion of the light from her eyes, and left their traces on her cheeks, as birds that drink at lakes leave their footprints on the margin.” Now, this is a very charming new form of the “crow's-foot” idea; but, “Anon,” you will observe, by leaving out the very essence of the comparison, has reduced the whole passage to nonsense. Do you ask why I am very angry, and why I call on others to be very angry, about this? Because “Anon,” if he printed this anywhere, is a plagiarist as well as a fool; and this particular instance is a fair specimen of a kind of thing which is common in literature. I can lay my finger at this precise moment—I have them cut out and gummed down on sheets—upon scores of parallel examples taken from daintily-puffed and successful books. Sir, while these things occur in holes and corners of unimportant magazines, they are of little consequence—they merely show that people and books that are usually taken for stupid are really so; but when they occur in puffed volumes that positively claim some rank in good literature, they show something quite different. As for me, their effect is to give me the complaint of which William Blake is said to have died—“the mixing of the gall with the blood.”

*Tinsley's Magazine* completes with the present number its first volume. It is well worth buying, if it were only for the striking article on “England, Ireland, and America,” by an “American Fenian,” whose previous paper attracted so much attention. And very amusing is the summary of “Buckleism,” quoted by the “Flâneur,” which, I trust, Mr. Editor, you will have room to insert in another place.

Once a Week begins a new series, under the conductorship of Mr. Dallas, and the story, “Foul Play,” opens with remarkable vigour, even for Mr. Charles Reade. I omit Mr. Boucicault's name, because I don't see much of him in the tale at present (though, of course, I may be wrong). There is a little poem by Mr. Tennyson, “On a Spiteful Letter,” and a good essay, mildly cynical, but written with great felicity. I must add that *Once a Week*, if the present number is to be taken as a type, will, under its new editor, be found to have considerably changed its character (as well as reduced its price). I venture to suggest that there is room for such a magazine as *Once a Week* used to be, a periodical in which the story was the least attraction.

In *Good Words*, the author of “John Halifax, Gentleman,” commences a new tale, entitled “The Woman's Kingdom,” in which her usual power of arresting attention by easy natural touches is conspicuous. That this number contains a poem by Mr. Tennyson all the world knows. It also contains some Christmas lines by Mr. Kingsley, of which the sentiment is, of course, admirable; but the verse is vile. Mr. Swinburne would howl at it. Why do people cut prose into lengths and fancy it is “blank verse”? Mr. MacDonald's “Turn of the Year” is lovely, all except section iv., which is bad workmanship. But the most striking “feature” of *Good Words* is Mr. Gladstone's very eloquent and characteristic paper on “Ecce Homo.” This article is the first of a series, and the magazine is one to be bought, if only for the sake of seeing what Mr. Gladstone has to say of a notable book, or rather the great questions it suggests. Space will not allow me to do justice to Dean Alford's mainly article demanding a revised translation of the Bible; the admission of Dissenters to the Universities (so, at least, I read him); and, above all, a little good, honest “barbarism,” in our ways of looking at things. Think of that, Mr. Editor! The Dean will some day discover that at least one of his readers has not forgotten that.

In speaking of the *Sunday Magazine* I have before said that Mr. Edward Garrett is a writer of genius; but, old as he may be, he has a good deal of what Southey so touchingly called “the hardness of youth.” Mr. Garrett is surprised? Very likely; but I “speak sad brow and true maid,” and he may yet live to justify the criticism. But passing over that point, let me note that Mr. Garrett occasionally commits the grave offence of flinging in headlong debateable propositions of most tremendous import. Look here:—“God draws no distinction between sin and crime.” Does he not? Then how about ten thousand thousand martyrs who have broken the law in the name of God, and died for it? Think again, Mr. Garrett. Human character, even in the lump, is of necessity always

outgrowing laws, rules, customs, and institutions; and then the latter have to bend, break, or undergo reformation. But in all history and in contemporary life I find that laws, rules, and customs are in practice never mended until some of those whom they would degrade have the moral courage to break the rule in the interest of the principle on which the rule is founded and take the consequences. Mr. Garrett says (i.e., makes a clergyman say, without contradicting him), “Law only punishes crime because sin is too subtle for it.” Well, this may be a self-evident proposition to Mr. Garrett, as it is to a consistent and logical Romanist; but its assumptions are perfectly tremendous, involving a whole theory of Church and State, with a Central Infallibility and Impeccability. Note that last item. Without it you might have Robespierre “punishing” Mirabeau; or Mirabeau, Robespierre! Or the slow-blooded Elizabeth Fry “punishing” Ninon de l'Enclos, whom a spoonful of soup made tipsy! Or a man who had just been through the Bankruptcy Court “punishing” a man who had just been through Sir James Wilde's Court! I should like to hear Mr. Garrett construct, upon the basis of Mr. Marten's easy-going dictum, a theory of human society which would not compel persecution for conscience sake. Only, I defy him.

Of the *Argosy*, there is only room to say that Mrs. Wood's story goes on briskly—only she has shown her “hand” too clearly, perhaps; and that the critical notices in the “Log” are of the highest order.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* notes that “Mr. George MacDonald, the novelist, preached a couple of sermons in the Independent Chapel at Aberdeen on the last Sunday of the year; and that the chapel was crowded to the doors.” This is interesting, and well worth noting; but it is also worth noting that Mr. MacDonald is, by vocation and training, a preacher, and not seldom fills a pulpit. Unless I am misinformed, he was “ordained” when young, and actually had a congregation, or a “call” to one; but was compelled by illness to relinquish his intention of filling the pulpit permanently. I have certainly a vague idea that I have myself, in old times, seen in print the words the “Rev. George MacDonald, M.A.,” but that may be my mistake.

The *Floral World* is a nice gardening periodical, of which I have before spoken well; but it is frightfully immoral. I call the attention of the Home Secretary to the following, page 24 of the January number:—“One very effectual way of killing is largely practised in suburban gardens. It is slow and sure, and so pays well, because it affords a lasting amusement.” After this, the deluge! The Alton hop-garden story was terrible; but now we find murder is “largely practised” in our own suburbs—pays well—and is found amusing!

## THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Mr. Falconer's comedy, “A Wife Well Won,” is a difficult piece to criticise. It is difficult to find any important fault with it, yet the impression it leaves on the minds of the audience does not seem to be altogether favourable—certainly not actively favourable. Much of this may be due to the fact that the characters are not particularly interesting, while the dialogue is certainly much too prosy. The most prominent fault in all Mr. Falconer's comedies is the tendency that he evinces to make his characters talk beyond all reason. If they talked well, there would be less objection to their talking as much as they do; but, with very few exceptions, they do not talk well. Notwithstanding the redundancy of the dialogue in “A Wife Well Won,” I believe that advantage has been taken of Mr. Falconer's absence in America to excise a quantity of superfluous matter that would in all probability not have been excised if the author had superintended its production. If this is really the case, Mr. Falconer is largely indebted to Mr. Buckstone; for, if the piece were encumbered with more dialogue than it now contains, it would be simply unendurable. Mr. Sothorn plays the Republican printer with a good deal of dash and bonhomie; but a certain hardness, which appears to characterise all his serious acting, mars the effect of some of his important scenes. With every disposition to believe that Mr. Sothorn is not an over-rated actor, I cannot say that his performance in “A Wife Well Won” is, in any way, remarkable. Mr. Buckstone played a very bad comic part in his usual jolly style, and contrived to make several very stupid jokes sound like very good ones. Miss Madge Robertson played the heroine charmingly. It is rare to see in a young actress so much self-possession, combined with an utter freedom from anything like forwardness. Mr. Howe and Mr. Rogers played the parts of an exiled Royalist and a police spy in a manner which left nothing to be desired. The piece is beautifully mounted and generally well acted. Mr. Gilbert à Beckett, in his burlesque of “The Brigand,” shows, I think, some promise as a burlesque writer. His greatest fault consists in a too-determined straining after a pun without taking into consideration the question whether it is a pun that has any fun in it. The consequence of this is that his dialogue is stiff, and in some parts incomprehensible, owing to the invisible puns with which it is stuffed, and the audience (who don't see the puns) wonder why he does not express himself more clearly. It would be better for Mr. à Beckett's credit as a metrical writer if Mr. Compton and Mr. Rogers were to take trouble to learn the lines as the author has written them, instead of giving a free paraphrase of them. Miss Burke sings charmingly, but I do not think the selection of music is very good. Mr. Kendal exhibits an unsuspected ability for burlesque acting; he would be valuable at the Royalty. The piece is mounted as all HAYMARKET pieces are mounted—superbly.

The most successful piece now being played in London is undoubtedly “No Thoroughfare,” at the ADELPHI. That it fully merits the success it has attained is, I think, admitted by all who have seen it. It is not essentially a drama of a very high class—there is little attempt at elaborate development of character, and what little there is, is of a rather conventional kind. At the same time, a well-sustained growing interest runs through the story, the attention of the audience never once flags in the course of the last four acts; and, although the main incidents do not grow very naturally from each other, the incidents themselves are picturesque and carefully worked up. There is little evidence in the dialogue of Mr. Dickens's master hand. Indeed, the romantic and sensational nature of Mr. Wilkie Collins's share in the composition of the Christmas tale is reason enough why there is more of Mr. Collins than of Mr. Dickens in the dramatised version. The story has not suffered as severely by its transposition as do most dramatised novels, still there is a forced and unnatural concentration in the quick succession of incidents that appears to be inseparable from a dramatic version of any exciting tale. The piece is exceedingly well played. Mr. Fechter has found in the villainous Obenreizer a part which suits him more nearly, to my thinking, than any that he has played in England. In “No Thoroughfare” he is not called upon to represent that eternal Admirable Crichton, of whom even his most devoted admirers must have become weary: he has a strongly-marked villain to portray—almost the only strongly-marked character in the piece—and his voice, look, tone, and action are in admirable keeping with the half-scrupulous, half-cowardly, but wholly-desperate villain of Messrs. Dickens and Collins's tale. Mr. Belmore as the lawyer, Mr. Neville as Vendale, and Mr. Webster as Joey Ladle, were admirable in their respective parts. Mr. Neville played a quiet, unostentatious part in a subdued and gentlemanly style that contrasted finely with Mr. Fechter's dashing rendering of the villain Obenreizer. Mr. Belmore made a picture of Bintrey, the lawyer—a picture that slightly suggested Mr. Hare's “Fluke,” without being in any way a copy of that excellent performance. Mr. Webster, as Joey Ladle, made a tolerably fresh character out of rather stale materials; but Joey Ladle is better in the library than on the stage. Mrs. Mellon is exactly fitted, as good Sally Goldstraw, with one of those homely, motherly women in humble life, with which her name is now most generally associated. Her scene with Joey Ladle is as exquisite a piece of refined acting as I remember to have seen. Miss Leclercq is, perhaps, a trifle too stagey as Marguerite. She has a melodramatic tendency to throw herself over furniture; barring this, her conception of the part is exceedingly good. The piece is capitally mounted.



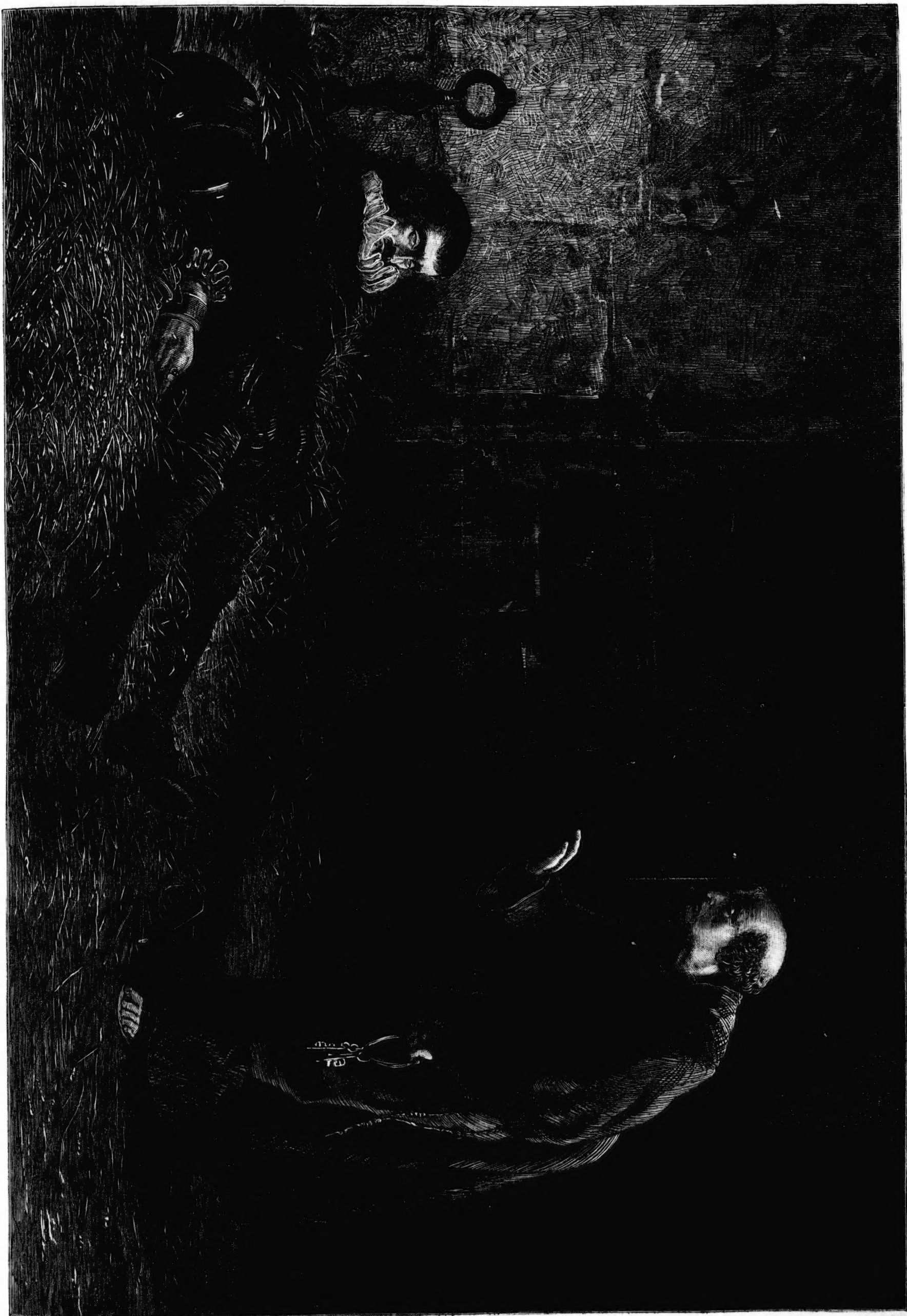


AN AVALANCHE IN THE ALPS.



GUARDING FLOATING POWDER-MAGAZINES AT PURFLEET, IN THE THAMES.





"RELEASED." (FROM A PICTURE BY A. H. TOWNSEND, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION, PILEY GALLERY.)



## THE AVALANCHE.

It was only a week ago that we recorded the first avalanche of the season, and we now publish an illustration representing the awful peril that attends travelling in the neighbourhood of the Grisons and the Alpine passes after the snow has accumulated on the heights. The London public may be said to have had their attention directed to these terrible messengers of destruction—first by Mr. Dickens and Mr. Wilkie Collins, and now by Mr. Webster and Mr. Fechter, who are illustrating "No Thoroughfare" at the Adelphi; but not even Adelphi scenery and Adelphi mechanism, Adelphi supernumeraries and Adelphi management generally, can thoroughly interpret to the London mind the awful silence; the strange, deathlike stillness; the sudden, noiseless gliding of the dreadful white mass that paralyses every effort and chills the blood, and swiftly claps men, horses, houses, whole villages even, in its cold embrace.

When people speak of avalanches, they are apt to forget that there are three sorts. The first is the drift, or *Staub-lavine*, composed of the loose snow which has accumulated in the upper regions and is put in motion by a strong wind, and increases in volume as it descends. The damage done by these falls is not very great, since the snow is loose and may be removed from the places where it accumulates; but the compression of the air sometimes chokes men and cattle, and has been known to overturn houses by its force. The rolling avalanche is more terrible, for it comes after a thaw, when the clammy grains of snow begin to move and form into a ball, which grows as it rolls downward until it forms a destructive mass carrying all before it, silently, swiftly, and surely. It was one of these which, in 1749, involved the whole village of Rueras, in the Grisons, covered it in, and moved it from its site, without a sound loud enough to awaken the inhabitants, some of whom wondered what delayed the morning light, and one hundred of whom were dug out, sixty still lived, saved by the air that was in the interstices. In 1806, in Val Calanca, a forest was moved from one side of the valley to the other by a rolling avalanche, and a pine-tree was placed on the roof of the parsonage by its vagaries. Sliding avalanches are awful enough; but they are formed on lower slopes by the gradual thawing of the foundations and the slipping *en masse* of the upper accumulation of frozen snow. They slide swiftly downwards, carrying everything before them. Sometimes, however, they come to a steep place, topple over, begin to roll, and become a great ball—a rolling avalanche, in fact—and eventually may meet with a hard rock or some impregnable obstacle and be dashed to pieces, so as to resemble a drift. Thus the traveller is never quite certain in what form the avalanche may come upon him, or whether a whisper, a footfall, the cracking of a driver's whip, may not make such a concussion of the light atmosphere as to bring the enemy upon him unawares.

## THE FENIANS.

THE seven persons in custody on charges of wilful murder and treason-felony in respect to the explosion at Clerkenwell House of Detention underwent another examination at Bow-street on Monday. A witness named Young swore positively to Timothy Desmond as the man who assisted, and believes William Desmond to be the man who actually fired the barrel; while a boy, named Abbott, aged thirteen, who was close by at the time, speaks positively to the identity of William Desmond with the man who fired the barrel. The prisoners were again remanded. The three Fenian prisoners, Richard Burke, alias Berry, Theodore Joseph Casey, and Henry Shaw, alias Mullady, were again brought before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street Police Court, on Thursday; and, after some further evidence had been adduced, were committed for trial at the Warwick Spring Assizes.

The committee administering the Clerkenwell Relief Fund issued its first report on Wednesday. Every cut, and bruise, and fracture, every limb torn off the bodies of these poor creatures, who, as the report eloquently says, are "the nation's flesh and blood—the nation's suffering children on whom the stroke has fallen," is here set down.

Great vigilance continues to be exercised in guarding the various public establishments in the metropolis, as well as at Woolwich, Chatham, and elsewhere. In order to make sure that no attack should be made upon the floating powder-magazines at Purfleet, boats belonging to the Royal Navy are kept constantly on duty in the neighbourhood. Our Engraving on page 24 shows a party engaged in this work.

Fourteen Fenians were brought up for examination before the magistrates at Merthyr Tydvil on Monday, and considerable evidence was taken implicating them as members of the Fenian brotherhood. The conspiracy is said to have obtained considerable footing amongst the numerous Irish labourers and furnace-men employed in the Welsh ironworks and mines.

An important anti-Fenian meeting was held at Bolton on Sunday evening. One thousand Irishmen and Catholics were present, and resolutions were unanimously passed, strongly denouncing all the recent Fenian outrages and expressing the utmost loyalty to the Throne.

The swearing-in of special constables goes bravely on all over the country, and it is estimated that at least 100,000 names have been enrolled.

A powder-magazine at Cork, belonging to a Mr. Murray, was broken open on the night of Friday week, and about half a ton of blasting-powder stolen. Two kegs of the stolen powder were afterwards dug up by the police in an adjoining field, and it is expected that more will be discovered.

A summons has been issued by the Crown against the proprietor of the *Irishman* newspaper to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for the publication of seditious libels. One of the articles complained of is "The Holocaust," a comment on the Manchester executions, and is said to be the production of an eminent individual.

## "RELEASED."

THE picture from which our Engraving is taken is certainly one of the most remarkable in the Winter Exhibition, which has just closed for the season. The name of Mr. Tourneur would have led us to expect a high degree of excellence, and these expectations have not been disappointed in the work which we have chosen for illustration. The subject is one which seems peculiarly to belong to the artist—a simple story with an undefined mystery somehow belonging to it, and an opportunity for the introduction of sombre shadow, out of which a living figure seems to start suddenly. That living figure offers a fine contrast to the face and limbs of the prisoner settling down into the rigid lineaments of death. The whole story is well conceived; the benevolent, half fearful, half pitying look of the priest who bears the tidings which have been waited for too long and brings them too late; the half-believing horror with which he sees that the awful change has come and the greater release has arrived before him; the sense that the dead face has just a flicker of life left in it—enough to change its expression to one of wistful deprecation that says, "Too late! too late!" and to give even to the majesty of death an appearance of reproach. These are the principal features of a picture which will not easily be forgotten by visitors to the Dudley Gallery during the past season.

THE CLYDE NAVIGATION.—The trustees of the Clyde navigation, at a meeting held in Glasgow on Tuesday, resolved to ask for borrowing powers to the extent of £600,000 in the bill for the formation of a new graving-dock which the trustees intend to bring before the next Session of Parliament. The unexhausted borrowing powers of the trust amount to £236,000, and, coupling with this sum the £600,000 asked for in the bill, there will be a created capital of £836,000 with which to undertake and complete the erection of the graving-dock and other necessary works in the river and harbour. The new dock is intended to be 500 ft. in length, 100 ft. in width, and 30 ft. in depth. The width at the entrance-gate will be 83 ft., and the depth 20 ft. 6 in. at spring and 19 ft. 6 in. at neap tides. The cost of the ground and necessary appliances is estimated at £36,000.

## PARIS GOSSIP.

WHILE words speak peace, acts mean war. The Government and the Committee of the Chamber have come to an agreement on the amendments to the army bill. The minimum height at which conscripts will be admitted is to be 1 metre 55 centimetres, or about 4 ft. 5 in. Marriage is to be permitted after six years' service; and substitutes are to be allowed in the National Guard. On this latter point, I believe, the Government and the committee will be defeated in the Chamber, which clings to democratic equality—in name. But, at any rate, the bill is safe; and France will speedily be prepared, in "P.-R." language, to step into the European ring.

The proceedings in the Legislative Body are only a part of the business. Of late a redoublement of activity has been remarked in the arsenals. Even on New-Year's Day work went on at Toulon. The small-arms manufactories at St. Etienne and at Anailly are turning out 40,000 Chassepots a month. General Palikao, who took Pekin and gave up the summer palace of the Brother of the Sun and Moon to pillage, has made a warlike speech to the troops he commands, at Lyons; and, lastly, Marshal Niel, the active War Minister, is busy getting the fortifications of Paris placed in a sort of demi-armament. Does all this mean nothing? A treaty, too, is spoken of with the Italian Government, by which the French would evacuate Rome on condition that Italy should at once disarm and engage to observe a strict neutrality in case of war. As against the probability of this latter report being true, I may mention an authentic fact—to wit, that 500 tons of military stores have just been ordered from Toulon to Civita Vecchia.

One of the best proofs that the army bill, under which no young man in France will be able to draw what is termed "a good number" in the conscription, is distasteful to the country is to be found in the results of two departmental elections just decided. In the Somme and in the Indre-et-Loire, after double scrutinies, the Opposition candidates have been elected by large majorities, and those of the Government, backed up by all the power and influence of the Prefects, have been defeated. Only four years ago the Ministerial men were returned in those departments by at least four fifths of the electors.

The paternal Government, however, is not forgetful of its paternal duties. The stoppage of business, the high price of food, and the rarely-precedented severity of the weather, are causing widely-extended distress; and distress means danger. A grant of three million francs to assuage it is authorised. It seems a rather rude and helpless mode of meeting the case, but there is really no other, for in the course things have been taking, confidence among capitalists and business men cannot be whistled back by even the most delightful warbler. In Algeria, too, the natives are dying in heaps of sheer starvation, and a grant in aid is to be made for them; but everyone recognises with pain and grief that for these Arabs nothing better is reserved than befel the unhappy people of Orissa.

All the Paris papers have been thrown into a flutter and have got something sensational to themselves to write about. No fewer than fifteen of them have been summoned, and will probably be fined, for quoting portions of speeches delivered in the Legislative Body in their articles commenting upon the debates. A report (official) is permitted, and comment is permitted; but where the one ends and the other begins would puzzle an *Œdipus* to say. The best of the joke is that the Government and law officers themselves, who propound the new riddle to the journalists, do not themselves know the solution; but the unhappy newspaper people will be devoured all the same by the Sphinx of the modern French law on the press.

As regards the grand night fête on the ice in the Bois de Boulogne the other evening, all I can say is that I was in bed at the time; but I am told that the scene was what is termed *fiévre*. The ladies wore natty little lanterns suspended in front from the waist, and the gentlemen, as is natural, carried their lights in their hats. The scene, no doubt, was curious; but the most singular part was, that while the whole beauty, grace, and elegance of Paris society were thus skimming over the ice, not a single cocotte was visible. In this respect it surpassed your grand aristocratic Cremorne fête a few years back.

Paris for the last week presents the appearance of what I have imagined St. Petersburg to be in the dead of winter. The river is bound hard and fast, and a dull atmosphere relieved by snow everywhere meets the eye. To-day (Wednesday) a thaw is heralded by a milder temperature. Everywhere south and east in France a rigorous winter has shown itself, and there is great suffering.

The Universal Exhibition netted, it appears, £80,000; so M. Leplay has really earned his senatorship.

"VEKING" A CLERGYMAN.—Last Saturday Mr. Charles Pembridge Langston, who was stated to be resident at Dalston, and therefore could not claim to be an "aggravated parishioner," was summoned before the Lord Mayor for "violent and indecent behaviour" in the parish church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, during Divine service on Dec. 29, by which he "molested, disturbed, and vexed" the Rev. J. M. Rodwell, the Rector, and the preacher on that occasion. The case was proved by the testimony of the Rector, who said that the behaviour of the accused was so scandalous and embarrassing that at the time the ten commandments were repeated "he actually frightened the fifth commandment out of the Rev. gentleman's head, who did not repeat it at all." At other parts of the service, and during the sermon, his conduct was grossly irreverent and disgusting. Evidence was also given of similar indecorous conduct at St. Matthias Church, Stoke Newington, on the part of the defendant, who appears to have adopted this mode of showing his contempt for ritualistic development. The Lord Mayor sentenced the accused to a month's imprisonment and to pay the costs of complainant. Eventually, on being appealed to for the sake of defendant's wife and children, the appeal being seconded by Mr. Sleigh for Mr. Rodwell, the Lord Mayor reduced the sentence to a fine of £5 and £5 5s. costs.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT AND THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Mr. Bazalgette, the chief engineer, presented his report on the progress and cost of the Thames Embankment, &c. works. As regarded that portion between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges, the whole of the dams had been completed, and considerable portions thereof had subsequently been removed from the face of the work. The Westminster steam-boat pier and the Charing-cross steam-boat pier were in progress, and other necessary works were considerably advanced. Filling in behind the embankment walls and in the works generally had been carried out to the extent of about 500,000 cubic yards. With respect to the contract between Waterloo Bridge and the Temple-gardens, a length of 1290 ft. of the parapet was complete, and there remained but 210 ft. to be formed to complete the entire length of the river wall comprised in the contract. The Temple steam-boat pier was also in a forward state, not more than 2000 cubic feet of stone, the whole of which was upon the ground, being required to complete this portion of the work. The approximate cost of the whole of the works executed, including £350 for the materials upon the ground, was £224,600, of which the sum of £1069 was due to the progress made in the past month. As regards the south side of the river, of the 2370 ft. of dam and staging constructed between Westminster and Lambeth Bridges, 1100 ft. had been removed from the face of the works. Within the completed dams a length of 1900 ft. of the river wall had been constructed to a height of 7½ ft. above Trinity high-water mark, and other parts of the work had been greatly advanced. The approximate value of the whole of the completed works, including £23,800 for the materials upon the ground, is £147,000, of which the sum of £1000 was due to the progress made in the past month. The report was received and ordered to be printed. The chairman drew the attention of the board to a letter from Mr. Baxter, solicitor to the Metropolitan Railway Company, in reply to a letter from Mr. Pollard, clerk to the board, as to the delay which had occurred in the construction of the Thames Embankment works between the east end of the Temple and Blackfriars Bridge. In that letter Mr. Baxter had stated that the fault did not rest with the railway company, but with this board, inasmuch that the embankment works would take two years to complete; while those of the railway could be executed from end to end in six months. That was an erroneous statement; for there was no reason why the railway company should not at once proceed with their works; and he believed, in the engineering point of view, the chief engineer would corroborate that statement. Mr. J. W. Bazalgette said there was nothing whatever to prevent the railway company from at once proceeding with their railway from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge, and they could never do it so conveniently as at the present time. Were the embankment to be more advanced, some of the work would have to be undone by the railway company; and now was the proper time when the railway company could go on without injury to the embankment works. As to the work of making the railway from Westminster Bridge to Cannon-street in six months, he believed that the shortest time that would occupy would be eighteen months; and if it were done in twelve months, it would progress more rapidly than any other works of a similar description. It was ultimately agreed that the committee should bring up and publish their report containing the whole facts of the case.

## NEW FIELD MARSHALS.

UNTIL Tuesday there were only three officers having the rank of Field Marshal in the British Army. The *Gazette* of Tuesday night added four to the list, raising the total to seven, and thus creating a general movement of promotion throughout the whole range of field officers. The names of the new Field Marshals carry us back to the great wars waged against the first Napoleon; three out of the four—Woodford, Gomm, Ross—were at Waterloo; while beyond professional circles the name of Sir John Burgoyne has long been better known. Sir Alexander Woodford was a Guardsman fifty years ago, Sir William Gomm served in the Line, Sir Hew Ross in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and Sir John Burgoyne as an Engineer. At present the cavalry has not furnished a Field Marshal; the three seniors have all belonged to the infantry.

After a period of service unexampled, we should think, in military history, Sir John Burgoyne proposes at length to retire from active duty; and few would deny that the rank of Field Marshal, to which he has just been elevated, has been well and fairly earned. The length of his career, indeed, appears almost incredible. It commenced in the last century, and if at the time he entered the Army there were any officers in it as old as he is now, their recollections might have gone back to the days of Marlborough. When the young soldier received his first commission, the Duke of Wellington was only in the eleventh year of his service, and Buonaparte was but a Republican General. Since that time seventy years have elapsed, and Sir John Burgoyne still survives, not only hale and vigorous, but actually on duty as before. It is, indeed, not the least surprising feature in this unparalleled service that it should have been performed without a break, and there is probably no other army in the world which could produce a soldier who had been on full pay ever since 1798. Nor will the fact lose any of its singularity if we remember the nature of the service. For nearly twenty years it was a service of the greatest difficulty and peril. Sir John Burgoyne belonged to the Royal Engineers, and the demands upon this corps in the Peninsular War were heavy in the extreme. The war was in some sense a war of sieges, and yet sieges were operations of which our armies had not the least experience. The history of those days can hardly even now be read without emotion. Our troops sat down before some of the strongest fortresses in Europe without any adequate means of attack. Lord Wellington was ill-provided with guns and stores, and the engineers of his army were few and imperfectly organised. In fact, the whole department had, as it were, to be created for the occasion. So great was the demand and so short the supply of officers in this branch of the service, that the War Office freely offered commissions to any young men who could produce evidence of a mathematical education. As to the rank and file of the corps, it was represented mainly by men draughted from the Line with such hasty training as the officers could give them. What ensued might have been easily anticipated. Our troops did take towns, just as they won battles, but at a dreadful sacrifice of life. Yet through all these days Sir John Burgoyne served and lived, and the Engineer officer who had commenced his career with the siege of Malta survived to conduct, above half a century later, the siege of Sebastopol.

That name brings us to times with which the present generation is familiar, and to events which are still fresh in public memory. We read of Badsjoz and San Sebastian as we read of Magdeburg and Stralsund, but Sebastopol is a name of yesterday still. What that campaign really meant Sir John Burgoyne explained to us. He told his countrymen afterwards that the term "siege" as applied to the operations of the British Army before Sebastopol was a misnomer. The Russians, defended by formidable works, were confronted by the Allies, and one army attacked the other army, sometimes with success, sometimes defeated, till at last the position of the enemy was forced, and we remained victorious. Once more, however, even at his advanced age, Sir John Burgoyne survived a campaign which, for its duration, was more deadly and destructive than any on record, and returned home to pursue a career which no peace ever interrupted. It is the peculiarity of the Engineer service that its duties are unintermittent, and the retrospect of Sir John Burgoyne in this particular must be without any counterpart in such experience. The contrast between guns and forts as they are now and as they were in 1798, or even in 1818, could hardly be described. In no other respect has the art of war been so completely revolutionised. Upon the whole we may say, perhaps, that an increased value is placed upon fortifications, and a greater importance attached to the service of which Sir John is the head. We are even introducing, for the first time since the days of the Romans, elaborate systems of fortification into this island. We are constructing works of which a single redoubt would absorb and consume all the engineers' means at the disposal of an army in Sir John's early days. A single gun of our own time would throw a projectile as heavy as all the shot of a Peninsular battering train.

Peninsular veterans are becoming rare; but Sir John Burgoyne was a soldier of experience before these veterans began. The war in Spain only came, as it were, in the middle of his active service. He had been to Sicily and to Alexandria before he went to Portugal, and could, indeed, from his own personal recollections, have compared the landing in the Crimea with the descent upon Egypt. If there are others surviving whose memories could go as far back, there are none who could claim not only to have served then, but to have served ever since. Sir John Burgoyne, however, first fought through the wars of the Revolution, then pursued the duties of his profession through the forty years' peace, then went again upon more active service, and only now, more than ten years after that last service was concluded, bethinks himself of retirement and repose. It is a most surprising retrospect; but, if length of years and weight of work ever entitled a man to distinction, it must be allowed that such recompense is the righteous due of the soldier whose career we have been reviewing.

GIFT TO THE TOWN OF BOLTON.—Dr. Chadwick, of Southport and formerly of Bolton, has intimated through his solicitor his intention to give £10,000 to be appropriated to the erection of working men's model dwellings in different parts of Bolton, to stimulate the erection of a better class of houses. He proposes that the dwellings thus erected shall be rented at 5 per cent of their cost, and the proceeds form part of a separate charity. In addition to the above, he offers to erect an orphanage, and the rents of the model dwellings are to be devoted to the maintenance of the institution. The charity will be for girls in the first instance; but, if the funds are found to be sufficient, boys will be admitted to its benefits. A meeting was held on Monday—under the presidency of the Mayor, Alderman Barlow—at which a resolution was unanimously passed accepting the doctor's noble gift. Harrison Blair, P. Martin, R. Heywood, and J. Hick, Esqrs., accepted the office of property trustees; and the Mayor, the members for the borough (Colonel Gray and Mr. Barnes), and several other gentlemen are appointed to carry out the doctor's charitable intentions. Altogether the bequest will amount to £16,000 or £17,000.

SOUTH LONDON WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.—In imitation of the institution in Great Ormond-street, some friends of the working classes have recently established a working men's college on the south side of the river. This college is based upon the principles which have been so successfully applied in the case of the older establishment, and is intended to offer to working men in the south of London an education of a sound and efficient character by means of classes in languages, mathematics, physical science, and moral and social science, as well as by lectures on history, politics, &c. The principal is Professor Huxley; the secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. Rosseter and Mr. J. Westlake, are members of the council of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street; and the council includes, among others, the names of Professor Fawcett, M.P., Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., Professor Tyndall, and Dr. Cobbold. The first term commenced on Monday, and the inaugural address was delivered by the Principal last Saturday evening, when there was a pretty numerous attendance of intending students, in the rooms of the college, 54, Blackfriars-road. The topic of the address was education, and the learned professor spoke in anything but respectful terms of the popular theories on the subject. He believed that we should have compulsory education "in no time," if only half a dozen statesmen could agree as to what education ought to be. He considered the electoral franchise was of about as much use to a working man, educated as working men are, as a chignon. There was no reason why in good times he should not sell his vote for a pot of beer. "In bad times, on the contrary, he applies his simple theory of government, and believes that his rulers are the cause of his sufferings—a belief which sometimes bears remarkable practical fruits."



## RECENT MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Two appointments announced within the last few days—that of Sir H. Storks as Controller-in-Chief of the Army, and of General Lindsay as Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Reserve Forces—will, we think, be received with great satisfaction by the country. The position of the Army is very little understood in England outside military circles, but there is a floating impression in almost all circles that its effectiveness is not equal to its cost; and another impression, a little more decided, that the evil lies mainly in the "departments." The regiments, though encumbered with too many untrained officers, are, it is perceived, working machines which perform their duty, on the whole, sufficiently well; but regiments need "departments" behind them, and it is believed that these departments are very badly and expensively organised. Nobody ever knows exactly who is responsible for failures in the Command, or for the frequent breakdowns in the supply of transport, or for the lavish expenditures which all men outside the Army believe to be occasionally incurred. It is apparently nobody's business to do better, or cheaper, or less cumbersome methods of supply; or, if it is anybody's business, nobody has the power to carry reforms into effect. Each office is, in practice, independent—may, and very often does, act without the least reference to other offices engaged with itself in carrying out the same operations. Transport, for example, is the first condition of an effective commissariat, yet there is no official reason in the British Army why the two departments should work in thorough harmony. They have no common head near enough to them to see clearly what they are doing, and compel them to do it in strict agreement with each other. The Controller-in-Chief is to be that officer—to be, in fact, commander-in-chief over the semi-civil services of the army; to secure within them the exactness, obedience, and promptitude which are already secured within the regiments which they are intended to supply. The office is one which requires peculiar qualities: great firmness, for there will be much resistance to irksome discipline; great tact, for those who will resist are influential; great business knowledge, for the money business will be of enormous extent; and, above all, great sympathy with the men around and above its holder. Sir Henry Storks is said to have all these qualities; he has enjoyed a long experience as military secretary, and he is working out a plan which may almost be called his own, and which he regards with the confidence men have in long-matured ideas. At first, moreover, he will be assisted by an officer who is regarded in the few departments where his career is understood as one of the most remarkable men in Her Majesty's service. There is, probably, no man alive who understands military finance as Major-General Balfour understands it, and there is certainly no man in England who has had such practical experience in the reorganisation of a great army. He virtually reconstructed the military departments of India after their collapse in 1857, increasing their efficiency while reducing their cost by many millions a year. He will, if permitted, repeat his work in England, and thus supply to the War Office exactly what it most needs—a military Chancellor of the Exchequer. With such assistance and his own great strength, it will be strange if Sir Henry Storks does not succeed in a few years in reducing the present chaos into harmonious order. He may need support, even direct Parliamentary help, before his task is done; but this he is nearly certain to obtain; and the mere fact that he is the head of the supply services, that a reference can be made to him in perplexities with the certainty of a final order, will of itself remove much of the confusion which exists. The departments do not want to be incoherent; they only want to know clearly and definitely where the final authority over them resides.

The second appointment is one of the same kind, and will, we trust, produce an equally good effect. The reserve forces of the country—the militia, volunteers, yeomanry, and pensioners, in all more than a quarter of a million of men—have hitherto been controlled from the War Office—have been severed, that is from the general army system, and have, moreover, had no official relation to each other. The new Inspector-General is to command them all, to be for them the Minister at War, the responsible head, who can be blamed whenever anything goes wrong; the link who can enable very different services to work together, should occasion serve, in perfect harmony of discipline. He will, too, be in direct official relation with the Controller-in-Chief, and thus be enabled to remedy, or at least to expose, the great evils which at present impair the efficiency of our reserves. They are not properly linked into the army system, nor sufficiently connected with the "departments," without which armies are armed crowds. It is asserted, and we believe truly, that if an enemy landed next week upon the coast our immense reserve army of 250,000 men or more, the very pick of our youth, would be almost helpless. The organisation necessary for moving, for feeding, and even for arming them would have to be extemporised, and would be almost certain—shall we say, would be quite certain?—to break down in a day. The War Office might be able to provide for them as for so many new recruits of regulars, but it also might not, and the matter ought not to be left in that uncertainty for another year. The reserve army ought to be connected with the regular army through a permanent staff, capable on an emergency of carrying out the Controller-General's orders, without drawing entirely upon his limited supply of subordinates—without, in fact, crushing the office, as great crowds sometimes crush the otherwise perfect organisation of a great railway station. There is no need of immense and costly establishments, of new grants, or of an excessive increase in military patronage. What is required is a system, carefully thought out and strictly maintained, under which every reserve regiment will know how, when the need arises, it is to be moved, fed, and quartered; to whom it is to refer for supplies, by whom it will be supported when away from well-known ground. The reserve, in fact, has to be made into an army, instead of a mere aggregate of more or less unorganised regiments. If General Lindsay can do this work for us he will deserve and will receive the thanks and support of the country, which, little as it knows of military affairs, knows, at least, that the efficiency of soldiers depends upon their mobility. All the courage in the world will not enable a disorganised crowd to march quickly, or find food, or resupply ammunition, or do anything except die in heaps in places where that self-sacrifice is futile. Is our reserve army at this moment much better than such a crowd? If it is, let that be made clear, at least to itself. If it is not, then the first duty of the Inspector-General is to rivet up all the broken links. Of General Lindsay's capacities we know little; but he is considered in the Army a good officer, and any head for the reserve forces must be more efficient than the extraordinary group of generals, clerks, and members of Parliament who now divide the command in chief among them, without, however, forming even a committee. The appointment of an Inspector-General terminates, or may soon be made to terminate, a scheme of management which, conceal its defects as we may, is only a trifle better than administrative anarchy.—*Economist*.

**MORE OFFICIAL BUNGLING.**—The correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria chronicles a cento of blunders on the part of the officials employed in regulating the Indian overland relief service. The 27th Regiment left Bombay, in the *Euphrates*, on Nov. 14, expecting, according to the programme of their itinerary, to be in England by Christmas Day. The *Euphrates* reached Suez on Dec. 6, whence the 27th ought to have been immediately forwarded by rail to Alexandria, and there embarked on board the *Crocodile* for England. But the *Crocodile* was at Cork, whence she sailed on Dec. 8, and arrived at Alexandria on Dec. 21—the 27th having been kept waiting for her, on board the *Euphrates*, for three weeks; for the correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Alexandria on Dec. 26, says that the 27th had not yet arrived, but were expected that afternoon. Then it has been thought necessary to build a hospital at Suez, for troops returning from India occasionally have invalids amongst them; but, somehow or other, the completion of the hospital has been deferred until the relief season is over. To compensate for the want of this convenience, a body of female nurses have been sent out by the *Crocodile*, who, it is supposed, may find an ample field for their exertions amongst the lame and blind mules collected in Egypt for the Abyssinian expedition. Finally, a steamer, the *Prompt*, has been sent to Suez from England to assist in the embarkation and disembarkation of troops. But, unluckily, the *Prompt* draws a foot more water than there usually is in the channel in which it will be her duty to ply.

## Literature.

*Proved in the Fire.* A Story of the Burning of Hamburg. By William Duthie, Author of "Counting the Cost," &c. 3 vols. London: Charles W. Woolf.

Without being unpatriotic, it may be said that there is a charm in this work which arises from its seeming un-English. It has that peculiar air of freshness which characterises the pleasantest books of non-romantic German fiction; and though there is no reason to imagine it to be in any way a translation, we may safely say that the author is more or less German, and that his acquaintance with Leipzig, Hamburg, and less important places, has been long and intimate. His English is at times ungrammatical, which may be easily accounted for; but the printer's reader might surely have exercised some little control over refractory personal pronouns, &c. Mr. Duthie gives an interesting picture of a Leipzig carpenter's home. Herr Rudiger would adopt Christian, his favourite workman, for his son; but Christian has "other fish to fry," and therefore accompanies his fellow-workman, Jacob, just released from his apprenticeship, on his regular legal course of travels or wanderings. At Hamburg, Christian finds the young lady of his heart on the point of marriage with a wealthy goldsmith, whilst Jacob has to lament the coyness of a Leipzig damsel, who evidently does not know her own mind. Up to this point the story goes on capitally. The characters are pleasant, and occasionally humorous and quaint; and the travelling experiences fresh enough to Englishmen, despite "Wilhelm Meister," which they in no way resemble. But our two heroes are no sooner in Hamburg than out breaks the famous and disastrous fire of 1842. Now, as "Proved in the Fire" is described on the titlepage as a story of the burning of Hamburg, that incident might be expected to be prominent; but no reader would expect a volume and a half to be devoted to a minute narrative of the affair. Yet here it is. It is, of course, not quite so out and dry as Captain Shaw's official reports of London fires; but, whilst it is essentially graphic and picturesque, it is precise and minute, and a dreary load on the movements of the story. However, during the progress of the fire, Christian and Jacob contrive to render such invaluable services to these, those, and the other people that precious lives are saved, a lost fortune found, and the goldsmith, who proves to be a mean scoundrel, utterly discomfited. The beautiful Amalie is restored to Christian; the Leipzig maiden, who did not know her own mind, learns it by heart in the prettiest fashion; and as for the old people, there never were such happy old people before. Mr. Duthie does not seem to aim at making a compact book. He introduces and dismisses characters at his own will—notably three Englishmen, good fellows, of whom he speaks well, although it must be owned that he credits them with talents in the drinking way which (just to return the compliment) would not disgrace a German. And somewhere, by-the-way, he speaks of England and the English as "among prizefighters, beer-drinkers, and bulldogs." Well, the bulldogs may be accepted without retort; but is there no beer-swilling in Germany? and is not the sword-duelling a national disgrace?

The fire of Hamburg must not be left without a few lines, especially intended for Mr. Bouicault's reading. In the midst of it "there came on a storm of rain—pelting, drenching rain; pouring in pitiless showers the whole night through, and filling their cup of wretchedness to the brim. . . . Alas! for the aged, the sickly, and the stricken; for this last outburst of the waters of Heaven," &c. Mr. Duthie is perfectly historic—this was no ordinary shower, but a very violent storm of rain; and yet, "in the midst of this torrent of rain," the Chapel of St. Gertrude took fire and burnt to the ground; so little effect did the outpouring water have upon the terrible furnace," &c. Now, Mr. Bouicault proposes a system of water-pipes all over the roof of a theatre, by which an even and continuous flow of rain might be distributed in case of fire. But it would be idle to expect this artificial rain to be of long continuance, and it would be expended upon actual living fire. But in Hamburg, it seems, a chapel takes fire in the midst of a torrent of rain, and burns to the ground. Mr. Bouicault's theory is certainly very pretty, but we fear that it "will not hold water" enough.

Apart from the extreme length of the fire details, Mr. Duthie's volumes are very pure and agreeable fiction.

*Memoirs of the Life and Philanthropic Labours of Andrew Reed, D.D.; with Selections from his Journals.* Edited by his Sons, ANDREW REED, B.A., and CHARLES REED, F.S.A. Third Edition. London: Strahan and Co.

The life of a good man is always worth writing, and will be sure to command readers. And as Dr. Reed was emphatically a good man, his life was both well worth writing and is well worth reading. Dr. Reed's work, however, is his best memoir and his best monument; and that is evidenced in the numerous philanthropic institutions with which his name is associated. The London Orphan Asylum, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Hackney Grammar School, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, the Asylum for Idiots, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, and other institutions of a like kind, owe their rise and progress to the fostering care and zeal of Dr. Reed; and to them his sons may proudly appeal as evidences of a life well spent. With so much good work to record, we cannot help thinking that Dr. Reed's biographers might have left one painful incident in his life in oblivion. We refer to the circumstances connected with the publication of the story entitled "No Fiction," and the making a living person—though Dr. Reed was not aware of that when he wrote the story—stand out as an example of weakness and sin, and a bescon and warning to others. The whole unhappy affair had been forgotten, Dr. Reed and Lefevre had been reconciled to each other, the nine days' scandal had passed from recollection; and, as we think, it was unwise to resuscitate it; certainly, such a course was not necessary to the vindication of Dr. Reed's fair fame. Here it is, however; but, if a fourth edition of the book is ever published, we would advise Dr. Reed's sons to cancel the portion embracing the details concerning "No Fiction" and the history of Lefevre. It may not be inappropriate to mention that one of the editors of the work, Mr. Charles Reed, is a candidate for the honour of representing the new borough of Hackney, within the bounds of which much of his father's philanthropic work was done, and which has benefited greatly by his labours. Facts, these, which are not likely to be forgotten when election-day comes.

*Cudjo's Care, and the Three Scouts.* By the Author of "Neighbour Jackwood," &c. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

These are two stories, which, in a certain way, may be said to blend into one. The absolute story, or stories, however, are very slight; indeed, the merest framework for a series of incidents and adventures of the late American War. It is a very good specimen of the exciting literature which is so much admired by boys, and the frontispiece, admirably printed in colours, is a sensation of no ordinary kind. But the boys must be warned of something. A more one-sided and biased view of a great struggle could not be conceived. Every black man in the States is described as a really puzzling imitation of an angel; every Northerner is the pattern of a pious Christian gentleman, to whom John Evelyn might have held a candle; and every Southerner is a howling, blaspheming demon—if the demons will forgive the insult. Of course, we are not going to discuss the whole question over again here; but it is a matter of duty to caution the writer against the "falsehood of extremes." And we must also tell him that we found his eternal negro talk and Germans' broken English insufferably tedious.

*Denis Duval.* By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "Vanity Fair," &c. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

This is a new edition—uniform with "The Adventures of Philip," "The Paris Scrap-book," &c.—of the fragment of the tale which was left unfinished when death arrested the hand of the author. The merits of this latest emanation of Mr. Thackeray's genius have already been acknowledged on all hands; and we can now only

repeat our own and every reader's regret that there is no more of it. This volume, like others of the same series—which, by-the-way, must not be confounded with the "standard edition" of the author's works recently commenced—is neatly and clearly printed and substantially though plainly bound. It is adapted for every-day use, and will bear free handling without readily showing marks of deterioration.

*The Thames Illustrated by Photographs.* Third Series: Whitechurch to Oxford. London: A. Marion, Son, and Co.

We have on previous occasions noticed with approval the first and second series of Mr. Russell Sedgfield's photographs of scenes on the Thames, and we have equal pleasure in commending the series now before us. These views are characterised by the same judgment in selection and the same excellence and finish in execution as their predecessors. The complete work will certainly constitute a set of the most perfect delineations of sweet and lovely scenes to be met with anywhere. In the present series are included views of Whitechurch; Grotto House, Basildon; Streatley; Streatley Church and Bridge; Cleve Mill, Moulsoford, Pensington, Shillingford Bridge, Clifton Hampden, Abingdon, the Obelisk at Sandford, Ifley Church and Mill, and Folly Bridge, Oxford. The accompanying letterpress descriptions are also interesting and well written. A prettier book for the drawing-room table it would be difficult to produce.

*Unsentimental Journeys; or, Byways of the Modern Babylon.* By JAMES GREENWOOD, Author of "A Night in a Workhouse," "The True History of a Little Ragamuffin," &c. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

In noticing recently another work by Mr. James Greenwood, we took occasion to point out his marvellous powers of observation and of graphic delineation of scenes in the shadowy side of human life; and in the work before us are evidences of those powers on every page, as well as of the kindly sympathy with suffering and practical philanthropy of the author. The title naturally recalls the "Uncommercial Traveller" of Mr. Charles Dickens; but, though there much in common (as well as wide diversity) in the subject, materials, and styles of the two writers, Mr. Greenwood is no mere imitator of "Boz." He has taken the pains to see what he describes, and he well describes what he has seen. The book, as will readily be surmised, is a series of papers illustrative of scenes in the byways of London—many of which are painful, some of which are ludicrous, and all of which are interesting. Most of the essays, we believe, have already appeared in newspapers and other periodicals; but they are well worth reproduction in this collective shape. Several well-executed illustrations on wood adorn the volume.

*Armada.* By WILKIE COLLINS. Illustrated Edition. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

We have here an illustrated edition, in one volume, of Mr. Wilkie Collins's quaint, weird, almost repulsive and yet fascinating story, "Armada." We have already spoken of the work during its passage through the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine* and on its republication in a complete form, and need only say here that the present edition is well got up, very readable, and appropriately illustrated.

**MISS BURDETT COUTTS AND HER TENANTS.**—There was considerable excitement in Columbia-square, Bethnal-green, last Saturday night. The tenants of the four blocks of buildings forming the square united in making a general illumination and in testifying in other ways their joy at the certainty of their being enrolled amongst the "free and independent" electors of Hackney. For this result they are almost entirely indebted to their wisely-benevolent landlady, Miss Burdett Coutts. Although Mr. Stuart Mill did not succeed in giving to her the privilege of voting as a "person," she has determined that those members of the labouring class who are in any way connected with her model lodging-house scheme shall have whatever benefit was obtainable for them from the Reform Act of last Session. So far back as October she had a circular distributed to all her tenants, and in it she gave them full information respecting the famous "personal-payment" clauses. She took care to explain that by the law she had ceased to be a "compound householder," and that their relations with her had become those of "occupiers" to an "owner." By the altered law they were bound to pay the rates, but were entitled to deduct them from the rent which they paid to her collector. In a second circular, dated Dec. 12 last, she informed her tenants that the vestry of Bethnal-green had separately rated each of them for the relief of the poor, and that their names would be registered accordingly. Having learned that it would be legal for the vestry to receive the rates from her as their authorised agent, and feeling that it might be very inconvenient to them to have to pay their rates quarterly (whilst they paid their rents weekly), she stated that she had instructed the collector to receive the rents as before, and would cause the rates to be regularly deducted and paid to the parish for each of them. Besides being thus careful of the interests of her tenants, she was also anxious to lessen the heavy expenses of the parish in collecting the rates. She intimated that in order to enable her to carry out the arrangements it was requisite for them to sign a paper requesting her to become their agent, and as such to pay the rates. That everything might be clear and understandable, she ordered that new weekly rent-books should be supplied, with double money columns, showing how much the tenancy paid to the collector for rent, and how much to meet the rates due to the parish. Still further to add to their fulness of knowledge respecting the relationship existing between "owners" and "occupiers" of houses and tenements under the new Reform Act, she had printed, and distributed amongst her tenants, an extract from an important circular addressed by the Poor-Law Board to overseers of parishes. The tenancy, sensible of the importance of the communications which they had received from their landlady, held a meeting on Dec. 17, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the opinion that Miss Burdett Coutts was deserving of the grateful thanks of her tenants for having aided them in obtaining the benefits of citizenship, and for having voluntarily defrayed all the expenses attendant upon their being put upon the electoral roll. It was further resolved that, in honour of the generosity of their landlady, all the buildings in Columbia-square should be illuminated on Saturday, Jan. 4. Last Saturday the latter resolution was carried out most successfully.

**DISTRESS IN EAST LONDON.**—The distress which has been prevalent for some time past in the eastern districts of the metropolis is becoming intensified as the winter advances. In Poplar the state of affairs has arrived at a point which has led the Poor-Law Board to depute Mr. Corbett to personally wait upon the guardians, for the purpose of suggesting a temporary change in the present mode of administering relief. The suggested change consisted in the appointment of a separate relief committee, as in the St. Pancras Union, and the establishment of relief depôts in various parts of the union. By this means the overcrowding of applicants for outdoor relief on board days would be prevented, and the relief itself more speedily administered. It was admitted that the relieving officers were hardworked—one relieving-officer alone having charge of 2912 cases—and that there was too much crowding in the union waiting-rooms; but the guardians firmly declined either to establish a relief committee or to form district relief depôts. Instead of this they have resolved to devote two days instead of one to the hearing of relief cases. This decision has produced much dissatisfaction among the Poplar poor. In Hackney the state of affairs is also far from pleasant. The other day the Rev. T. D. Lamb, Rector of West Hackney, visited the union at Homerton. On his arrival he found the spacious passages leading to the relief offices completely choked up with applicants. Proceeding to the stoneyard, he found himself and the police who attended him received with a sharp volley of stones, accompanied with loud hootings and yellings. The vice-chairman of the Hackney board of guardians met with similar experiences on a previous day. In the stoneyard he found 463 men, of whom at least seventy or eighty were idling about, or amusing themselves by larking with each other, and setting fire to the rubbish heaps in the yards. Outside the workhouse a large quantity of the bread supplied by the parish to the poor was being sold by the recipients at from 3d. to 6d. per 4-lb. loaf. The Hackney guardians have taken measures to remedy this unsatisfactory condition of affairs. At their last meeting the guardians found their deliberations disturbed by a serious riot, which was quelled only by the prompt intervention of a strong body of police. The cause of riot appears to have been the refusal of the guardians to allow the labourers in the stoneyard the usual Christmas allowance of a shilling each. Instead of the shilling an extra loaf was offered to each man, which was refused, the refusal being accompanied with bad language and violent threats. The number of persons relieved in Hackney Union during the week ending Dec. 21 was 5373; the number during the corresponding week in 1866 being 3614. In Bethnal-green Union it has been decided that in future the outdoor relief is to be administered by means of tickets exchangeable for food at the various tradesmen's shops, instead of being furnished, as at present, by the relieving officer. At the eleventh hour responsible local committees have been organised in Hackney, Mile-end, Bethnal-green, and elsewhere for the relief of the prevalent distress. In Mile-end a relief association, totally unsectarian, and including the names of many leading inhabitants, has been formed. Its operations embrace the whole of Mile-end and Stepney—a district containing a population of 84,000. The East-end Central Relief Committee appear to be about resuming active operations.





FÊTE AT GENEVA, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SUCCESSFUL DEFENCE OF THE CITY AGAINST THE DUKE OF SAVOY, IN 1602.



## SCENES IN ABYSSINIA.

## BALANKAB, A FALASHA VILLAGE.

THE Rev. H. A. Stern, in his "Wanderings Among the Falashas of Abyssinia," thus describes his visit to Balankab:—

"Our path along the tortuous course of the River Dimah was so densely wooded that we were compelled to use every precaution, especially as our hair for some time had not undergone a clipping operation, to escape the fate of Absalom. The stars had begun to twinkle in the blue sky, the hyenas had attuned their piercing throats for the nocturnal revel, and still no village fire gleamed through the darkness, and no enlivening ditty from the village youths rang on the ear. We already thought that the wild jungle must be our home for the night, when, suddenly, shrill shouts of our people from the opposite bank told us that we were close to Balankab, a Falasha settlement. We at once forded the river, and exchanged the high-peaked and fatiguing saddle for the luxurious grass couch. This second day's journey impressed us deeply with the magnitude and sacredness of our work, and, wearied and way-worn as we were, I believe both myself and companion would gladly, had it been possible, have forgotten all physical toils, and continued day and night our march through a land where hundreds and thousands of struggling, anguished, and despairing souls were longing for that message which can silence the upbraidings of conscience, and shiver the chains of superstition.

"The next day being the Lord's day, we were very reluctant to leave our quarters, but the poor peasants assured us that they could not entertain us another day. We offered to pay them for all that we required, but as the worst Abyssinian would consider himself branded with a lasting stigma did he sell bread and milk to a traveller, we had no alternative but to move on a little further to the abode of Abou Maharee and his monks. Before we set out the Falashas of Balankab visited us.

"Like all their co-religionists they are exceedingly ignorant and superstitious. We gave them a brief account of the history of man as recorded in Genesis, and the unhappy consequences entailed by the Fall. They thought that we had not the correct version of the story, and in a very solemn tone assured us that their Bible stated that forty days before the great Architect of the universe had formed our globe, He gave shape and form to Adam, and then left him at the threshold of the future paradise. Subsequently, when all had started into existence, the Creator saw a clod of clay, and, not knowing where to place it, He said to the angels, 'What shall we do with this?' Upon which the heavenly host responded, 'Give him a soul;' and thus man became a living being."

## WOCHNEE.

Regarding this place, Mr. Stern says:—"From Matamma, the last village on the Abyssinian frontier, to Wochnee the whole surface, occupying about sixty miles, is utterly destitute of all human habitations—of all signs of human life. The lion and tiger, the buffalo and rhinoceros, the elephant and giraffe are the sole occupants of the whole region, and the traveller from every overhanging cliff can see the more bulky of these dwellers in the forest leisurely enjoying their noonday siesta on the bank of some stream, or beneath a clump of shady trees. The caravans, which for about six months in the year pass and repass this solitary route, invariably travel in large parties to ensure mutual protection against an attack of predatory Toungrourees, and the no less dangerous attacks of wild beasts. As our party was not very strong we marched almost without intermission, by day and night, an effort which, in our exhausted condition, made our limbs ache and our heads throb with most agonising pain.

"On the second morning we descended through a long range of hills down into a steep green wilderness; and from thence, between groves of bamboo, ebony, and different species of euphorbia, we rode on to Wochnee, which we reached ere the sun had mounted above the horizon. I had heard so much of Wochnee that I expected to see a large village, occupied by an industrious, busy population; but, to my surprise, I found that the grand market of Western Abyssinia's trade is periodically held in the depth of a dense forest, where, even during the driest season, the luxuriant vegetation, hemmed in by steep, towering mountain ranges, exhales from its humid soil a pestilential miasma. A few miserable huts for the accommodation of the grim collectors of the duty and the distillers of detch and dallah were the only habitations visible in this wooded solitude."

## THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

## LETTERS FROM MAGDALA.

Two letters have been received from Mr. H. Rassam, both dated Magdala, Nov. 11, 1867. From the first we make the following extract:—"The condition of our friend the Emperor is getting worse every day, and I shall not be surprised if we never see him again. General anarchy prevails over the country, and the King's authority at this moment does not extend beyond his camp and this fortress. For a long time past he has been obliged to station his remaining followers inside a hedge, and whenever he attempts to leave on a plundering expedition, a great number of them desert. He still

It is clear from the following observations that the captives were uncertain which route the expedition was to take:—"I fear that all the promises made to Colonel Merewether and M. Munzinger about the supply of camels by the Adels and other tribes on the Red Sea will be broken as soon as the troops land. The route recommended by M. Munzinger is a dangerous one, in my opinion—I mean as regards climate and means of transport. I feel certain, moreover, that, whether the troops start from Massowah, Hanfila, Raheita, or Tajurra, the news will spread like wildfire through Abyssinia in a very short time. Some messengers who arrived here as far back as last September reported the fact that M. Munzinger had gone to the country of the Adels to explore a road for the invasion

of Abyssinia by a British army."

Mr. Rassam adds in cipher:—"The King has left Debra Tabor to come here, but he is opposed by the rebels."

## STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ANNESELEY BAY.

A private letter dated at the camp, at Mulkuto, in Anneeley Bay, Dec. 19, says:—"You have asked me to tell you what is going on here. In a campaign of this kind, where all the seaboard is arid and without much vegetation or water, great difficulties and many checks must occur; but, on the whole, considering how much has to be overcome, I think that the small force which was sent here first did wonders. General Staveley arrived three days ago, and will shortly proceed towards the interior. Colonel Merewether; Colonel Wilkins, R.E.; Dr. Martin, and some native troops have already, as you probably know by this time, advanced seventy miles inward. A road has been cleared for a considerable distance towards the interior; a stone pier, 980 ft. long, is all but completed and in daily use, with its truck and tramways; a second working line runs down into the water for the purpose of discharging boats of light draught and bringing the stores up to the place of stowage; large supplies of commissariat goods stacked on shore, several commissariat depôts formed and stored inland, one large warehouse completed and filled close to the shore, another immense one well on towards completion, a large fleet of boats and native vessels (in all 150) tolerably well organised for the conveyance of troops, stores, animals, baggage, &c.; besides this an island of stone nearly finished for condensers, and a stone pierhead commenced for a second pier. Much labour has also been expended in attempting to furnish a better supply of water, two deep wells and other smaller ones having been sunk; this had been done in the face of every difficulty, labour scarce, and when natives were procured from this neighbourhood they were lazy and continually striking for higher wages, occasionally from mere caprice. Those from Arden were difficult to get, and when engaged nearly as troublesome to manage as the native Shohoes, though better and stronger for hard work. The boatmen, on whom we depended for landing stores and the stone, which has all to be brought from a distance of at least four miles and a half, are independent, obstinate, and lazy. On one occasion the whole of the stone fleet refused to work, and the officer in charge was obliged to get an armed boat's crew from the Satellite to force them to get up their anchors. On this occasion several of the native skippers were flogged for obstinately refusing to budge, which had a wonderful effect upon the rest. This was the work carried out during Colonel Merewether's two months, and the difficulties are not, I can assure you, at all exaggerated. With General Staveley about 500 dooly bearers from Madras, bullocks, carts, and an immense commissariat staff have arrived. The dooly bearers have been used as coolies, and the work is now comparatively easy. The least satisfactory part of the business was the transport train. Men of all countries were sent with the mules—Persians, Bagdadoes, Egyptians, Albanians, Turks, Italians, French, Germans, a few English, and men from different parts of India. These, of course, had different customs, and

gave any amount of trouble—the Europeans least of all. But those from Egypt and Turkish Arabia were the most mutinous and quarrelsome set of blackguards I ever had to do with. They struck work over and over again, and were at last, most of them, packed off to their respective countries. The consequence was that there were not enough men to look after the animals, and many of them got loose and wandered about the place, and at last died of thirst; and even those that were kept in the lines suffered much from want of water, the supply at first having been quite insufficient, in consequence of proper condensers not having reached us when the expedition first arrived here. The two which have now come to hand will, I hope, shortly be put up, as we are at present trusting entirely to the water condensed by the

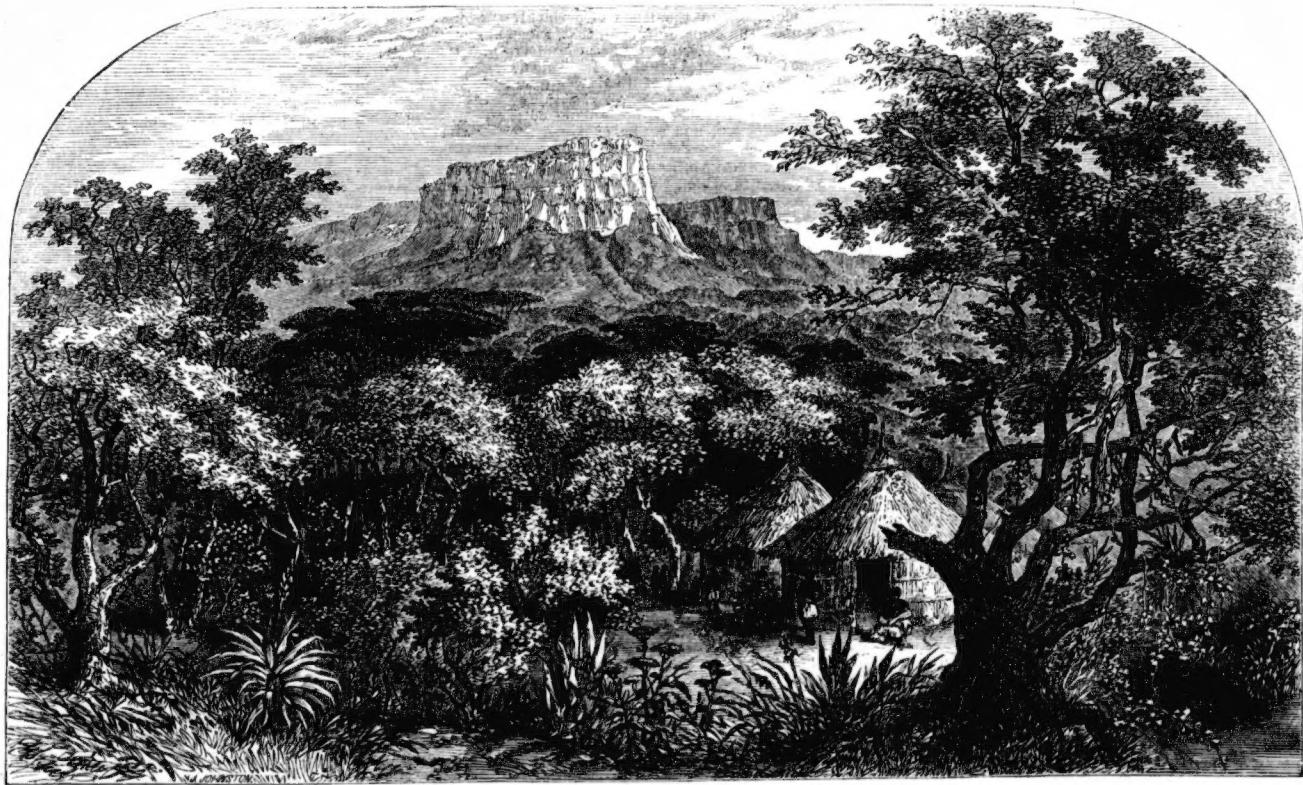


BALANKAB, A FALASHA VILLAGE OF ABYSSINIA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY THE REV. H. A. STERN.)

keeps up friendly relations with me, and every messenger who arrives from him is directed to inquire after my health and that of my fellow-captives. All the petty chiefs in the fortress are also well disposed. It is a very singular circumstance that, although the country around is in a state of rebellion, this Amba is still uninvested, and provisions of all kinds have free ingress into Magdala. A rumour has prevailed for some time past that three formidable rebel chiefs intended to attack the fortress, but nothing has come of their boasting. It is generally believed that, if all Abyssinia joined in such an attempt, they would be unable to capture it, unless aided by treachery from within. With a little pluck, one only of the five great rebel chiefs might easily annihilate the Royal army, but the very name of Theodore scares the bravest of them, and their followers are afraid to face him. A few days ago we were very badly off for money, owing to the disturbed state of the roads between Matamma and Magdala, and between the latter place and the coast. I am glad to say, however, that our messengers, seventeen in number, who were detained on the way hither for upwards of two months, have arrived safely, bringing us in all 2800 German crowns. I must say that the Abyssinian servants deserve the highest praise for their honesty and fidelity, and it is a pity that the people generally are not blessed

with a better government. Since the imprisonment of the Rev. Mr. Stern, towards the end of 1863, no less than seven servants have lost their lives through attachment to their masters—two for having been in Mr. Stern's service, and five who were in the employment of the German artisans who attempted to escape from the Royal camp some time ago. These latter were executed by the Emperor's order for not having divulged their masters' intention to escape.

In the second letter Mr. Rassam expresses regret that no intimation has been transmitted to him of the impending invasion, remarking that, had he been made acquainted with the design, he might, with the assistance of the late Aboona, have done much towards conciliating the people between Begamider and the coast,



WOCHNEE, MARKET FOR THE PRODUCE OF WESTERN ABYSSINIA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY THE REV. H. A. STERN.)



steamers in harbour. There is a rumour from Senafe (seventy miles inland, and 7000 ft. above the level of the sea) that an ambassador is on his way to that place to give up the prisoners. Another rumour says that some of the chiefs, having combined against Theodore and taken Magdala, will bring the prisoners to our people. I have heard so much news of this kind that I do not place much faith in either of these rumours, though, of course, it is possible. I know for a fact that when Colonel Merewether arrived at Senafe, Caasai, the principal chief of Tigré, sent in with friendly offices of forage, &c., and said that, owing either to the treachery or mistake of the messenger, he had not received Sir R. Napier's proclamation. The 10th Native Infantry marched into Senafe on Dec. 8, with their band playing. It is very cold there; the thermometer down to 29 deg. in the early morning, and the water-skins partially frozen on the outside. The country is beautiful, covered with wild flowers, and luxuriantly verdant, though I believe the forage is not so plentiful as had been anticipated. There are now thirty-two ships in harbour, not counting tug-steamers. The Golden Fleece, the first of the English steamers, came in on the 9th. She is fitted up as a hospital-ship; and, among other things, brings a steam-launch for Captain Tryon, who, you probably know, is appointed the head of the naval-transport department here. He is at present at Bombay, and in his absence the work devolves upon Lieutenant May, a very energetic officer, who at present does most of the hard work in the transport department. He is well known as having made some excellent surveys on the West Coast of Africa.

#### IN THE INTERIOR.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows from Senafe, on Dec. 18:—"It is, indeed, a charming change in many ways from the borders of the sea to the highlands here. The air is fresh and bracing after the close atmosphere below, where bodily energy and mental activity are apt to be depressed, except when a chance breeze comes from the water to restore circulation. Then, in exchange for the broad sand-sown and salt-sown plain, where in this season the whole vegetation consists of only a few stunted acacias, we have here fine lofty trees of various kinds; many of the mimosa class, the juniper pine, the wild rose, the kolquol, some specimens of the fig tribe, magnificent sycamores and wild olives, whilst as we ascend from Rayray Guddy to Senafe the banks of the torrent are covered with splendid jungle.

"The days are as the late September or early October days of England, the sun having, however, more power. The nights are chilly enough to make a double blanket not only acceptable but necessary. The stay at Senafe is keenly enjoyed by those who have the good luck to be with the advance brigade. All day long, from the early morn, the ravines and hills are being searched by officers and their men beating for game, of which there is a great variety. There are sambar and other deer in the hills, wild geese, duck, and the coolen of India (the crane of the ancients); then we find guinea-fowl, jungle-cocks, magnificent bustards, partridge very similar to ours at home, and jolly big brown English hares, so different to the puny creatures of the plains. Every species of game has ere this taken profound alarm at our proceedings. At first the slaughter was as easily effected as was the fatal overthrow of the 'boobies' by Robinson Crusoe, but now one requires to exercise all the usual dodges to circumvent them. There are employments also as well as amusements. Two days ago there was a brigade parade, where the three arms were represented by the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, the 3rd Native Cavalry, and a battery of mountain guns. Among the spectators was a good sprinkling of the native population, who appeared to be very much impressed by the music and manoeuvres of the troops.

"There is much variety of opinion as to the amount of forage and grain we are likely to obtain when we advance some distance from Senafe. Our reconnaissances have not hitherto been pushed far enough for us to acquire certainty in this matter, which is, indeed, all important if we consider the vast additional work imposed if we have to carry stores of grain along with us to great distances. In that case the force which will be directly engaged in the effort to release the prisoners must be reduced to the narrowest possible dimensions. Looking at the extreme poverty of the country, the paucity of grain, the absence of cultivation to any extent and the lack of cultivators, the character of the 'tracks' which are the only highways of the country, and the total absence of even tolerable lateral communications along the line of march, I should say that the land cannot of itself support so large a force as has been got together. We shall have to carry with us nearly everything we need.

"The horse plague is disappearing. The cavalry lose now only two or three animals per diem; whereas the rate had been for some time ten to fifteen. If the latter rate of mortality had continued, the 3rd Native Cavalry would have ceased in another fortnight to be a mounted regiment. As it is, they have about 140 men without horses. Whenever cavalry arrive now at Zulla they must be hurried away to the front with all convenient speed, before they have time to contract in the low lands the deadly complaint which, in such a short time, carried off so many valuable chargers. Taking into account what has been already achieved, a great triumph has been gained over the prophets of evil who represented the surmounting of these passes impracticable. Already, you see, we have a complete brigade established at Senafe. It is true the brigade scrambled up like monkeys; but there it is—the essential position is occupied. If we have not wheeled artillery here, we have, at any rate, mountain guns; the road, for all its sixty-two miles of length, is easily traversable by pack-laden animals, and will very soon be practicable for wheeled carriages. Continual reinforcements, as they arrive, are being pushed up here. We may consider, therefore, that a secure lodgment has been made at the vital point, the outlet to the long defile, where great preparations are being made for the establishment of a comprehensive dépôt.

"The petty native chiefs, under the guarantee of their general superior, the Naib, have been bargained with to forward stores of light description through the pass, which gives us many extra hands for other work. The latest accounts from Zulla are reassuring. The transport-train department, on which in this country our all depends, has now in good working order as nearly as possible 2800 mules, 800 camels, 400 bullocks, and 1100 native pack-bullocks. There are also some 3000 camels ready at Aden for transport, and about 3000 mules at Suez, not counting what may be at Alexandria, Kurrachee, and Bombay. The arrangements for the water-supply at Zulla ought to be investigated. How was it, I should like to know, that when our animals were dying by thirty a day for want of water at Zulla, and when even now there is by no means a sufficiency for any beyond the present force here, we did not purchase the Peninsular and Oriental condensers lying at Suez, and which can condense fifty-eight tons per diem? These have not been in use by the Peninsular and Oriental Company since the completion of the sweet-water canal. They would have been expensive to purchase, but they were necessities. The Precursor hulk was available to transport them to Annesley Bay, and might have been used for a coal-hulk afterwards."

#### FESTIVAL OF THE ESCALADE AT GENEVA.

A REMARKABLE festival has just been celebrated at Geneva, where every year the inhabitants commemorate the famous siege which was conducted against their city by the Duke of Savoy in 1602, on which occasion the burghers rushed half naked to the ramparts and repulsed the grand assault of the mercenaries who thought to gain an easy victory, forcing their antagonists backward into the fosse, and deciding the conflict of which this was the last effort on the part of the beleaguering force. Ever since—that is to say, for 265 years—the night of "the Escalade" has been held as a fête dedicated to this memorable victory by public thanksgivings in the churches, processions in the streets, and the recital of poems and orations more or less heroic, appealing to the young men of Geneva to emulate the patriotism and bravery of their ancestors, which secured the possession not only of the City itself, but of that of liberty of conscience, for which it was ever afterwards distinguished.

It would appear that the present anniversary has been of

very special interest; and that the recent peace congress (which, although it was a lamentable failure, was associated with the claims of freedom accorded to the Genevese), as well as other political events connected with the right of liberty of thought, have contributed to give a deeper meaning to the occasion. The speeches and songs were more impassioned, the demonstrations seemed to bear a more definite meaning, and the old memories of the Reformers who found an asylum in the free city were cherished with renewed ardour. The cortège which paraded the streets, too, had a historical reference, and the most prominent figures in the cavalcade were those who represented the principal actors in the memorable siege of 1602, the principal groups consisting of a car representing the town of Geneva, escorted by a number of half-dressed men in the character of the ancient burghers, who ran to arms at the first notes of the attack. Amongst these figured Picot the petardier; the old Genevese patrols, with their dark lantern—the original lantern and the first scaling-ladder being still preserved amongst the choice relics of Geneva, as well as some of the very gunpowder, part of which was used in the defence of the city. A few grains of this powder were exploded amidst solemn interest at the Porte de la Monnaie, after an oration which was delivered by M. Gaberel de Rossillon. Theodore de Bèze and his followers were also represented in the cortège, and Mother Royaume came along riding on an ass, and with her porridge-pot borne in triumph before her. This Mother Royaume was a woman of the people, who felled a soldier of the Duke of Savoy with the domestic utensil just referred to, for which prompt act of courage she has been immortalised. The humorous part of the procession included the Grand Duchesse of Gerolstein, in her carriage, followed by her grenadiers, the beautiful Helen, and Paris as a Greek shepherd, and half the deities of Olympus, with cars and appropriate emblems, banners, and all the rest of it. In fact, the fête of the Escalade has never before been so magnificent, and, what is even more satisfactory, there has never been a larger collection of money for charitable purposes on any previous occasion.

MR. JAMES FINLEN.—From a circular which has been sent to us proposing a testimonial to Mr. James Finlen, we learn that this worthy, having been deprived of his employment and his prospects thereby blighted, in consequence of his exertions in the Cause of Mercy on behalf of the men executed at Manchester, and his recent Public Sympathy with the cause of Oppressed Ireland, has come to the determination of making America his future home. We cannot doubt that this determination on Mr. Finlen's part will give general satisfaction, and we trust that no unforeseen accident will occur to prevent its fulfilment. In case any delay should arise through want of funds for Mr. Finlen's passage money, a half-penny subscription might perhaps be raised among the working men from whom the police had to protect him when he called his Fenian meeting at Clerkenwell. One or two other gentlemen of Mr. Finlen's persuasion might follow his excellent example to the general advantage.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' ASYLUM.—The annual dinner to the inmates of the Metropolitan Benefit Societies' Asylum, Ball's Pond-road, was given on New-Year's Day—Mr. W. G. Leftly, trustee, presiding. The committee made every effort to ensure a success, and, with the aid of a piano lent by Messrs. Moore, music given by R. Cocks, Esq., dissolving views supplied gratuitously, and shown by Mr. Phillips, and excellent vocal music, the entertainment passed off most happily. The *Builder* states that "this is the only institution in the kingdom for the special benefit of members of friendly societies. To the credit of the metropolis, be it said, that a few working men in it founded the asylum in 1829." In proposing success to it, and the health of the inmates, the chairman said that 184 persons had been admitted, of whom 111 had died, and thirty-eight now remained. There was accommodation for sixty-nine married couples, but so many could not be elected until the building debt of over £3000 was paid off, and it behaved every society and member to aid in making that good, when the endowment fund of £7500 would be available for paying increased annuities to the inmates. The present income from subscriptions was nearly £300. Mr. Lawrence, warden, returned thanks, saying every inmate felt grateful for having a comfortable home and such kind attention by the committee to every want that was made known. Miss Emma Wallington then read a poem she had specially written in honour of the occasion, which elicited great applause. Gifts of tea and sugar were made to each inmate, and after the various officers, wives, and visitors had partaken of tea, the little chapel was soon transformed for the magic lantern display, which occupied more than two hours, and gave entire satisfaction to the large audience.

THE GAS QUESTION.—A public meeting of gas consumers was held, on Monday night, at Exeter Hall, "to take steps to stop further encroachments of the London gas companies," who, as stated in the notice convening the meeting, "have introduced three bills into Parliament to enable them to amalgamate the thirteen companies—to pension off, at the expense of the public, their directors and officers—to raise further capital, amounting to £1,725,000, at the rate of 7½ per cent, which ought to be had, if the gas works belonged to the local authorities, at 4 per cent; and to enable them to pay interest for ever, on £360,000, out of the gas consumers' pockets, for money wasted almost before the present generation was born, and which Parliament refused to recognise in the Session of 1867." Mr. Otley, chairman of the Gas Consumers' Association, presided. After speeches from the chairman, Mr. G. Flintoff, and others, and after some opposition from a couple of gentlemen in the body of the meeting, resolutions were passed to the effect that the bill now in course of promotion before Parliament by the thirteen gas companies of the metropolis, for their amalgamation and future management, is a measure calculated to perpetuate and extend the operation of a pernicious monopoly in the trade of gasmaking, which imposes a burdensome tax upon the community, and that, as such, it ought to meet with the most strenuous opposition of gas consumers and the public at large; and that the Corporation of the city of London, in coming forward with a bill to enable them to supply gas of a superior quality to that now provided by the metropolitan companies, at a considerably lower price, resulting virtually in reduction equivalent to upwards of 40 per cent, have taken a step in the right direction, and set an example, the principle of which ought to be followed by the local authorities throughout the kingdom.

A CURE FOR MONEY-LENDERS.—Military men are constantly complaining of the manner in which they are importuned by money-lenders. The usury laws were regarded as imposing an inconvenient and impolitic restraint upon the price of money, which ought, like other commodities, to find its own level in the market. Wherefore they were repealed; but it was provided by the repealing Act that nothing therein contained should be construed so as to affect any statute relating to pawnbrokers. Now it appears to us that the occupation of lending money to officers holding commissions in the Army very closely resembles that of a pawnbroker. An officer when borrowing money upon personal security really puts his commission in pawn. If, however, it were deemed inconvenient to place money-lenders upon the same footing as pawnbrokers, an Act might be passed containing a provision similar to the fourth section of the County Court Act, 1867, which says that no action shall be brought or be maintainable in respect of any debt due or security given for beer consumed on the premises. The Act as to Army money-lenders might run thus:—"No action shall henceforth be brought or be maintainable in any court to recover any debt or sum of money alleged to be due in respect of any loan of money made to any person holding a commission in her Majesty's service, or in respect of any security given for, in, or towards the obtaining of any such loan, where the interest payable in respect thereof shall exceed the sum of £20 per centum per annum, or where it can be made to appear to the satisfaction of a Judge of one of the superior courts of common law (or of a county court) that the money so alleged to be due was advanced upon the suggestion and solicitation of the lender of the said money, and without the request of the defendant."—*Law Times*.

DR. NORMAN MACLEOD IN INDIA.—Ever since his arrival in Bombay Dr. Macleod has been sought after, and his addresses listened to with intense interest, not by his own countrymen only, but by Parsees, Hindoos, and the Asiatics generally, who claim to regard Dr. Macleod not merely as a distinguished Scotch divine, but as a large-hearted and genial citizen of the world, and who, therefore, cordially welcome him to this country. Dr. Macleod and his colleague, Dr. Watson, have come to India as a deputation from the Church of Scotland, with the sole object of seeing for themselves the state of mission work in this country, not to engage personally in that work, nor to plead the cause of missions. But they have found that they cannot travel through India according to any prearranged programme. They have found missionary conferences convoked to meet them, congregations which insisted upon hearing them preach, and charitable institutions asking "Readings" to be given for their benefit. The Scotchmen of Bombay, too, who dined together on Nov. 29 (St. Andrew's Day) in honour of their patron saint, could never miss the opportunity of securing the presence of so distinguished a countryman as Dr. Macleod, and, by coupling his name with "The Clergy of Scotland," force a long speech from him in spite of himself. That day was described by him as the most remarkable of his life. "He had in the morning attended a conference at which missionaries of all denominations were represented; he had visited the *pinjrapole*, an asylum for the halt and maimed of the lower animals, and connected with the religious belief of a section of the native community; he had visited temples of the Hindoos and mosques of the Mohammedans, with which last his former travels in Syria had already made him familiar; now he was celebrating the patron saint of Scotland among his own countrymen; and he must confess, after all he had seen, that it had not struck him that the clergy of Scotland were an inferior class of men." Dr. Macleod and Watson have also been on a tour to Poona and Nagpur, whence they have returned to Bombay, en route to Madras, via Bepore.—*Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 14.

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

A SUBSCRIPTION is being privately got up to enable Mr. Mapleson to reopen Her Majesty's Theatre. In the meanwhile a concert was given on Thursday, at St. James's Hall, for the benefit of the members of the orchestra and chorus thrown out of employment by the late fire.

The Monday Popular Concerts, discontinued during the Christmas holidays, have now been resumed. Beethoven's magnificent quartet in E minor, one of the set of three dedicated to the Russian Count Razoumowsky, was the opening piece; and Haydn's simple, melodious quartet in C major the concluding one. Herr Strauss was the leader, Mr. L. Ries took the second violin, Mr. H. Blagrove the alto, and Signor Piatti the violoncello. The execution was very fine; and this was especially remarkable in the Razoumowsky quartet. The instrumental soloists were Signor Piatti, who played Bach's "Prelude, Courante, and Allemande," and Mr. Charles Hallé, who, among other titles to the gratitude of the public, may claim the merit of having introduced in this country much of the beautiful pianoforte music of Schubert, which but for him would be almost unknown. Last Monday the piece performed by the talented pianist was Schubert's sonata in A minor, the first of the series of ten. The opening quartet was followed by M. Gounod's "Nazareth," very finely sung by Mr. Santley; who was afterwards heard in a graceful air, by Henry Smart, "Wake, Mary, Wake!" and in two of Schubert's poetical songs, the "Appeal" and "As o'er the Alps he wandered."

The Sacred Harmonic Society had announced "St. Paul" for Friday; but the performance is postponed, and, in lieu of Mendelssohn's oratorio, "The Creation" will be given.

The National Choral Society, with Mr. G. W. Martin as conductor, have been giving a series of oratorio performances in Exeter Hall, "Elijah" being the composition given on Wednesday.

#### NEW MUSIC.

Boosey's *Christmas Annual of New Music* (the 109th Number of "Boosey's Musical Cabinet") is devoted to music more or less appropriate to Christmas, and for the most part absolutely good in itself. Claribel, Kuhe, Strauss, Forbes, J. R. Thomas, Offenbach, Berger, and Hatton are the names of the contributors. The most popular of our modern song-writers is represented in the "Christmas Annual" by a song called "Friends for Ever." Mr. J. R. Thomas appears as the composer of a sentimental ballad, after the manner of Balfe, called "Oh! pity the heart that has suffered." Herr Kuhe has made Mr. Molloy's "Clochette" the subject of a brilliant fantasia. The fourth and fifth pieces are the "Fairy Land Waltz" and "Columbia Polka," by Johann Strauss, heir to the reputation and to much of the talent of his really distinguished father. The sixth is a lively quadrille by Mr. Emile Berger, founded on popular airs and entitled "The Christmas Gathering." No. 7 is a graceful pianoforte piece by Mr. George Forbes, called the "Espaniola," and of course Spanish in style. No. 8 is a gallop on airs from the "Grand Duchess," arranged by the composer himself. The ninth and last piece is an admirable setting of Longfellow's Christmas Carol—for three female voices, soprano, mezzo-soprano, and contralto—by Mr. J. L. Hatton.

#### OBITUARY.

LORD BRIDPORT.—The Right Hon. Samuel Hood, second Viscount Bridport, expired at his seat at Cricket St. Thomas, Chard, Somerset, on Monday morning, in his eightieth year. His Lordship was born on Dec. 7, 1788, and succeeded to the title upon the decease of his third uncle, on May 3, 1814. He married, on July 3, 1810, Charlotte Mary, only surviving daughter and heir of the Right Hon. and Rev. William, first Earl Nelson, by whom he had several children. The deceased nobleman principally lived during the last few years of his life at his seat at Cricket St. Thomas. He is succeeded in the title by Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood.

PREBENDARY BLAND.—The death is announced of the Rev. Miles Bland, a name which, for a long succession of years past, has been a household word at Cambridge. He was educated with Adam Sedgwick, the Professor of Geology, at Sedburgh School, and the two proceeded together to St. John's College, Cambridge, where they commenced residence in 1804. Mr. Bland took his B.A. degree in 1808, when he was second wrangler; Mr. Bickersteth, afterwards Lord Langdale, being the senior wrangler of the year; Mr. Blomfield, afterwards Bishop of London, the third; Mr. Sedgwick, the fifth. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of St. John's, and in 1809 was appointed assistant tutor. In 1823 he accepted the college living of Lilley, near Luton, which he held up to the time of his death. In 1826 he was presented by Bishop Law to a prebendal stall in Wells Cathedral. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, and the Royal Astronomical Society, and the author of several mathematical and philosophical works. His best-known work is "Bland's Equations."

MR. CLAUDET.—The photographic world and Mr. Claudet's friends will hear with regret of the sudden death of this veteran and distinguished artist. Among the earliest and most successful followers of Daguerre, Mr. Claudet was almost the last to abandon the use of metal plates for the more modern and improved processes of photography, and it was in some degree due to his skill and knowledge that daguerreotype at first made such progress in this country, while the inventor's own countrymen were as eagerly bent upon developing the new art in the direction traced by our Fox Talbot. Mr. Claudet's nice discrimination and manipulative dexterity gave to the productions of his camera an extraordinary refinement. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and other learned bodies.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Catholic Directory* for 1868, just issued *permissu superiorum*, gives some details in reference to the present position of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain. There appears to be a considerable increase in the Catholic clergy, churches, chapels, convents, and monasteries since last year. The total number of Catholic bishops is the same—namely, one archbishop and twelve bishops (besides three retired bishops) in England and four bishops in Scotland. The number of priests in Great Britain amounts to 1639, against 1608 last year; the number of churches and chapels is 1283, against 1207 when the last *Directory* was published. The convents of women are now 227 in number, whereas last year they were 220; and the monasteries number 67, against 63 last year. Total increase, 31 priests, 76 churches and chapels, 7 convents of women, and 4 monasteries of men. Of the 76 churches and chapels, which are more this year than last, about a dozen are private chapels of convents and of various individuals. Of the four increase in the number of monasteries, three are merely houses in which two or three of the regular clergy dwell together for missionary work; the fourth is the new Dominican priory at Haverstock-hill. In the convents, or religious houses of women, the increase has been very great during the last few years, but it has been altogether, or with very few exceptions, among the non-cloistered or active orders, such as Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy, and the like. The cloistered or contemplative orders hardly seem to increase at all, or very slightly, in this country. The number of colleges and large preparatory schools is 21. Of the 227 convents upwards of 200 are for the education of girls, either rich, poor, or middle class.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI.—General Garibaldi, writing from Caprea on Dec. 24, to the treasurer of the Birmingham fund for aiding the Italian volunteers, says:—"I request you to thank for me the Protestants of Birmingham for so nobly supporting the cause of my country at the great meeting held in your enlightened town on Nov. 5 last. I read in your journals that your Roman Catholic fellow-citizens claim the fullest equality of civil and religious liberty with you; but what is the freedom which they grant to you in States in which they are the most numerous and powerful? This question may be answered by one glance at the present condition of the Roman dominions. There is no political or religious freedom whatever for those out of the pale of the Papal Church. All translations of the English version of the Bible are strictly forbidden. English newspapers are also interdicted if addressed to Italians. For some years past a Scotch Presbyterian service has existed in Rome, and during the last three years this service has been conducted by the Rev. James Lewis; but a few months ago he received a letter from Mr. Severn, the English Consul, informing him that the Governor of Rome had complained of these illegal meetings, and that he had placed himself within the power of the Inquisition, which could sentence him either to imprisonment or exile; and that, if the Scotch services were not at once discontinued, the Inquisition would certainly claim its victim. The case was then laid before Mr. Odo Russell, who requested Cardinal Antonelli to mediate in the matter; but the Cardinal refused, and, in fact, he did not conceal that it was the Pope himself who had told the Inquisition to act. The Church of Rome declares that she is infallible, eternal, unchangeable; and in an allocation of the present Pope to the Cardinals, in September, 1851, he states that the Catholic religion, with all its rights, ought to be exclusively dominant in such sort that every other worship shall be banished and interdicted. In the same allocation the Pope explains also that by ecclesiastical liberty is meant 'the free exercise of their proper episcopal jurisdiction by the Bishops.' The recent addresses of the Bishop of Orleans and of Cardinals Bonnehose and Donnet, asserting the precedence of Church over all political institutions, are therefore only in accordance with the programme so clearly and distinctly laid down by the present Pope. The cause of England and that of Italy are alike menaced by the overbearing pretensions of the Papacy."



## LAW AND CRIME.

THE published report of a robbery by boys at a London railway station leads us to offer a few remarks upon a nuisance with which we have long been familiar. A railway passenger, on emerging from the station, suddenly found himself among a gang of boys, apparently following the vocation of shoeblacks. One of these put out his foot so as to trip the pedestrian, who was at once hustled and pillaged. It has occurred to us, at least some score of times, to watch the operations of the boy "roughs" of the metropolis. They are in most instances not regular thieves. They assemble chiefly on Sunday evenings, and promenade the secondary thoroughfares, amusing themselves generally by loud utterance of oaths. Young unprotected females are especially subject to their insults. The gangs consist of lads of from twelve to eighteen years old, the elders being the leaders. If a decent man be rash enough to interfere with them, he is instantly mobbed. If he cuff the nearest offender, he is at once assailed by cries of "Yah! wot did yer 'it the boy for? Wy don't yer take one of yer own size?" and finds himself surrounded by a ring of the very smallest and most innocent-looking boys, quietly looking on with their hands in their pockets. He becomes baffled, and attempts to move on, when he finds his assailants gathering in his rear, and, if he escape a blow from a stone or a knock-down from one of the grown-up ruffians who are sure to be called into action by the boys' shrill yellings, he may consider himself fortunate indeed. He need not hope for the advent of a policeman; for the gangs know well how to watch their opportunity when the constable has just passed on his beat. Steady fellow-passengers avoid the scene of riot, and the victim's only chance, unless he happen to be in the vicinity of a toll-bridge (over which he may escape for a halfpenny without chance of pursuit), is to take a cab and defy his pursuers. If by any chance he should succeed in capturing and giving into custody one of the assailants he may happen to find himself, by no means better off. The boy's employer (who, of course, knows nothing of his street amusements or of his companions) will give the lad an excellent character. The most decent of the gang, all likewise of irreproachable reputation, will swear to his innocence of complicity in the charge. If need be, even the police themselves will be outworn, as was done in a recent notorious case, where the offenders were most distinctly identified. Within the last few days we have known of more than one instance of this system of juvenile ganging, possibly not primarily with the object of robbery, but apparently simple "skylarking." We saw a tradesman made the victim of an onset for cuffing the most accessible of a gang who had broken his window, after dark. A stranger arrived to the rescue, and announced himself as a "special." This had a great effect. The gang at once dispersed, flinging down stones and brickbats, which were resumed a minute afterwards upon a rallying signal. While the assailants were collecting aid from the loitering roughs, the defence was happily reinforced by a couple of policemen, led by a witness who had called them from a station in the vicinity. It seems that these gangs have a dread of a special constable. We have heard of one such assemblage which, on Sunday last, was instantly dispersed on a cry from the leader to this effect:—"Hook it! He's a 'special'; if he hits yer, yer can't take his number!" The worst point of the matter, which we have already suggested, is that these urchins are not regular thieves. They are led away by their seniors, who provide them with a limited number of pipes, and encourage them in audacity. From pipes to drink, from drink to dishonesty, from dishonesty to reckless criminality, the transitions are as easy and natural as those of years. We can give a useful hint to any male reader who may happen to see a man set upon by one of these gangs. It is, simply to go among the boys and whisper in the ears of the nearest, the word "Slops." The boys will disperse as if by magic. "Slops" is the "back slang" for "police," which spelt backwards with the soft "c," gives in the plural something very like the word "slops." We see by a Sunday contemporary (which oddly enough attributes the etymon to an origin uncomplimentary to the police uniform) that Mr. Arnold, the police magistrate, recently requested information as to the meaning of this word—which, however, is to be found in Mayhew's "London Labour." It is of marvellous efficacy, when whispered, in clearing a mob of blackguards. They take the utter for a friendly confederate and vanish forthwith.

The New County Courts Act came into operation with the new year. Unless we err greatly, it will prove almost as egregious a piece of legislative blundering as Lord Chancellor Westbury's famous Bankruptcy Act. For instance, already the Judges have differed over two conflicting clauses, one prohibiting the allowance of costs in actions for debt under £20 after the passing of the statute (July, 1867), and the other declaring that the Act should come into operation on Jan. 1, 1868; and only last week a defendant claimed security for costs (under sec. 15), from a plaintiff "without visible means," who had some months previously instituted an action of *tort* (i.e., damages not founded on contract). The words of the Act are that a defendant in any such action, which "may be brought," shall be entitled to such security. Hence arises a question. Does the Act apply only to an action commenced after passing of the statute, or is it applicable to an action commenced before the Act but pending when it comes into force? This is, perhaps, less, after all, a legal than a grammatical question; but it often happens that the most complex legal difficulties turn upon the meaning of words and expressions. Mr. Justice Lush, one of the ablest of our Judges, declined to decide the point, and referred the parties to the full Court. We have before us the new rules for regulating the practice under the new Act. We are somewhat surprised to find that, although actions for debt under £20 in the superior courts are now virtually abolished, and although there can be henceforth no such proceeding as a writ of *trial* before the Sheriff, regular lists of costs and fees in respect of such proceedings are appended to the rules. Here is a curious rule (219):—"All letters or process sent by post by or to the officers of the courts, or by or to parties in a cause, shall be prepaid." The intention is clearly this:—"No letter or notice of which transmission by post shall be required to be proved on trial of a cause shall be taken to

have been duly sent by post unless prepayment be also proved." But, as the rule stands, nobody is to send an unpaid letter to a bailiff or suitor. As a sample of the manner in which the rules have been drawn, we may refer readers to pp. 36 and 37, in which the phrase "*de bonis testatoris si, &c.*" occurs no less than half a dozen times, "*quando acciderint*" four times, and "*si non, de bonis propriis*" six times in so many rules. The use of the "*&c.*" is, to say the least of it, slovenly, and we had certainly imagined that the use of the Latin language in English laws had been discontinued by statute since the reign of George II. Here again, Rule 279, "The rules of practice and orders of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors in London shall be the rules of practice and orders in insolvency and protection cases in the county courts, so far as the same are applicable." There is no "Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors." That court ceased to exist A.D. 1861, by the statute 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 134, sec. 20, under which new rules were duly framed, and by which the "Act for Relief of Insolvent Debtors" (5 and 6 Vic., c. 116) was wholly repealed!

## POLICE.

NO SMOKING-CARRIAGE.—Thomas Heron, Viscount Ranelagh, was summoned before Mr. Cooke for that he did unlawfully smoke tobacco in a carriage on the premises of the Metropolitan Railway Company, contrary to the by-laws of the company. Mr. W. F. Tinsley appeared for the company. Lord Ranelagh said he should not think of making any technical objection; in fact, he would plead guilty. Mr. Cooke.—Then I shall fine you in the mitigated penalty of 20s. and costs. Lord Ranelagh.—Oh! but I do not wish to appear before you in the light of a law-breaker, and although I pleaded guilty, it was merely to save time, as I do not dispute the facts; but still I have some observations to offer. Mr. Cooke.—In that case you must withdraw your plea of guilty, and I must hear the evidence. Frederick King Parsons, guard on the Metropolitan Railway, said:—"I was in charge of the 10.55 train on the evening of the 20th of December last. I saw his Lordship smoking at the Aldersgate-street station. The train was just going off, and I spoke to him and motioned that he must not smoke. In the hurry, as the train was off, it is very possible that he (Lord Ranelagh) might not have understood me, but I afterwards mentioned it to his Lordship at the Farringdon Station, and he said there was no one there to annoy, and he would smoke. Cross-examined by Lord Ranelagh—I don't think that there were more than two first-class passengers on that night. I told you that smoking was not allowed, and cautioned you on the previous night. Lord Ranelagh said that smoking in railway carriages now was the rule and not the exception, and representations had been made to the directors of the Metropolitan Railway—which it was hoped they would, in common justice, adopt—as to smoking-carriages. Mr. Tinsley said the by-laws prohibited all smoking, and the directors had had the subject of smoking-carriages placed before them, but had found it utterly impracticable on a line of railway carrying such an enormous number of passengers as they did. Lord Ranelagh said he did not wish to appear as a breaker of the laws, but still, what he had to say would, he thought, acquit him of the charge of wilful law-breaking. It was well known that, at the time those by-laws were made, smoking was the exception and not the rule; now it was the rule and not the exception. This was felt by many railway companies, and they had very properly acceded to the requirements of the public; but it appeared that the Metropolitan Railway Company declined to grant any convenience to their passengers. He recollected, in a case of "*Chitty v. The London and Brighton line*," where the company had presumed to detain a gentleman for smoking, on the authority of their by-laws, and that gentleman brought an action against the company, and obtained £500 damages; and on the judgment being appealed against, it was confirmed. Mr. Cooke said that, on looking into the by-laws of the company, he could see nothing there which would authorise him in setting them aside; as they were before him he would have to decide by them. Lord Ranelagh—I may also mention, Sir, that I was once fined 10s. for smoking on the Richmond line, and within a week afterwards smoking-carriages were placed on that line. Mr. Cooke said that, with respect to the Metropolitan Railway, it was an underground one, and perhaps the directors were right in prohibiting smoking. He should fine the defendant 20s. and costs. The amount was immediately paid.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

THERE has been a want of animation in the market for National Securities, and prices have tended downwards. Consols, for Delivery, have been done at 92½; and for Feb. 6, 92½; Reduced and New Three per Cent. 92½; and Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 22s. 6d. Bank Stock has marked 149 3/4. The value of Indian Securities has been fairly supported, although the demand for them has been by no means active. India Five per Cent. 111 to 111½; Ditto Four per Cent. 100 to 101; Rupee Paper, 100 to 101; and India Bonds, 35s. to 40s. From the payment of the dividends having commenced, considerable sums of money have been set free; the Discount Market, consequently, has been in a most inactive state, and great difficulty has been experienced in finding profitable employment for the large supply of money on offer. In the Stock Exchange loans have been readily granted at 1 per cent, whilst in the open market the rates have ruled as under:—

Thirty to Sixty Days' .. .. .	1½	per cent.
Three Months' .. .. .	1 3/4	"
Four to Six Months'—Bank Bills ..	2 1/4	"
Four to Six Months'—Trade Bills ..	2 3/4	"

Full average supplies of gold have come to hand, and a moderate quantity has been sent into the Bank of England. The withdrawal for export have been unimportant. The allotment of £50,000 Panama Railroad 7 per cent bonds has taken place. The quotation has since advanced 1/2 to 1 prem. On the 15th inst. the Union Bank of London will declare a dividend at the rate of 1s. per cent. per annum. As the company is spending largely on other, in addition to a dividend equal to the above, a bonus at the rate of 2½ per cent was announced. The London and Westminster Bank will, on the 15th inst., declare a dividend of 10 per cent for the half year, being, with the 14 per cent paid in July, 10½ per cent for the year. For Foreign Securities the inquiry has been limited. The tendency of prices, however, has been towards improvement. Buenos Ayres has advanced 1/2; Russian, 1/2; Spanish, 1/2; Peruvian, 1/2; Egyptian, 1/2; and Chilean, 1/2 per cent. On the other hand, Tunis, 1868, has declined 1/2; United States, 4½ and Italian, 4 per cent. Portuguese Scrip is quoted at 1/2 to 1 prem. Brazilian, 1865, 75 to 78; Chilean, 101½ to 102½; Danubian, 63 to 65; Egyptian, 1864, 84 to 86; Ditto Debentures, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1865, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1866, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1867, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1868, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1869, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1870, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1871, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1872, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1873, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1874, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1875, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1876, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1877, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1878, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1879, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1880, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1881, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1882, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1883, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1884, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1885, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1886, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1887, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1888, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1889, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1890, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1891, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1892, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1893, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1894, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1895, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1896, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1897, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1898, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1899, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1900, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1901, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1902, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1903, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1904, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1905, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1906, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1907, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1908, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1909, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1910, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1911, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1912, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1913, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1914, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1915, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1916, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1917, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1918, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1919, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1920, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1921, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1922, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1923, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1924, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1925, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1926, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1927, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1928, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1929, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1930, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1931, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1932, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1933, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1934, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1935, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1936, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1937, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1938, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1939, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1940, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1941, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1942, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1943, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1944, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1945, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1946, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1947, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1948, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1949, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1950, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1951, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1952, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1953, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1954, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1955, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1956, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1957, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1958, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1959, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1960, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1961, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1962, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1963, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1964, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1965, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1966, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1967, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1968, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1969, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1970, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1971, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1972, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1973, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1974, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1975, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1976, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1977, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1978, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1979, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1980, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1981, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1982, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1983, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1984, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1985, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1986, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1987, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1988, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1989, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1990, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1991, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1992, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1993, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1994, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1995, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1996, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1997, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1998, 84 to 86; Ditto, 1999, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2000, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2001, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2002, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2003, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2004, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2005, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2006, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2007, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2008, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2009, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2010, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2011, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2012, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2013, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2014, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2015, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2016, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2017, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2018, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2019, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2020, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2021, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2022, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2023, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2024, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2025, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2026, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2027, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2028, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2029, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2030, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2031, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2032, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2033, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2034, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2035, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2036, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2037, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2038, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2039, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2040, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2041, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2042, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2043, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2044, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2045, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2046, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2047, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2048, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2049, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2050, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2051, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2052, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2053, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2054, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2055, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2056, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2057, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2058, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2059, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2060, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2061, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2062, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2063, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2064, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2065, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2066, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2067, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2068, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2069, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2070, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2071, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2072, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2073, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2074, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2075, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2076, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2077, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2078, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2079, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2080, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2081, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2082, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2083, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2084, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2085, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2086, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2087, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2088, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2089, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2090, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2091, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2092, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2093, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2094, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2095, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2096, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2097, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2098, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2099, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2100, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2101, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2102, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2103, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2104, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2105, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2106, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2107, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2108, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2109, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2110, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2111, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2112, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2113, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2114, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2115, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2116, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2117, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2118, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2119, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2120, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2121, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2122, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2123, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2124, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2125, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2126, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2127, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2128, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2129, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2130, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2131, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2132, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2133, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2134, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2135, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2136, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2137, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2138, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2139, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2140, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2141, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2142, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2143, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2144, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2145, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2146, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2147, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2148, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2149, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2150, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2151, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2152, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2153, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2154, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2155, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2156, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2157, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2158, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2159, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2160, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2161, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2162, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2163, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2164, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2165, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2166, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2167, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2168, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2169, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2170, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2171, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2172, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2173, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2174, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2175, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2176, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2177, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2178, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2179, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2180, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2181, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2182, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2183, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2184, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2185, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2186, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2187, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2188, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2189, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2190, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2191, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2192, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2193, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2194, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2195, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2196, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2197, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2198, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2199, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2200, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2201, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2202, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2203, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2204, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2205, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2206, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2207, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2208, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2209, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2210, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2211, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2212, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2213, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2214, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2215, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2216, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2217, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2218, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2219, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2220, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2221, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2222, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2223, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2224, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2225, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2226, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2227, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2228, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2229, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2230, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2231, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2232, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2233, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2234, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2235, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2236, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2237, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2238, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2239, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2240, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2241, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2242, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2243, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2244, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2245, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2246, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2247, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2248, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2249, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2250, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2251, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2252, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2253, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2254, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2255, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2256, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2257, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2258, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2259, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2260, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2261, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2262, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2263, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2264, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2265, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2266, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2267, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2268, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2269, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2270, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2271, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2272, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2273, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2274, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2275, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2276, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2277, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2278, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2279, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2280, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2281, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2282, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2283, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2284, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2285, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2286, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2287, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2288, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2289, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2290, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2291, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2292, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2293, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2294, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2295, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2296, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2297, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2298, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2299, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2300, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2301, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2302, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2303, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2304, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2305, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2306, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2307, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2308, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2309, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2310, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2311, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2312, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2313, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2314, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2315, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2316, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2317, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2318, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2319, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2320, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2321, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2322, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2323, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2324, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2325, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2326, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2327, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2328, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2329, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2330, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2331, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2332, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2333, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2334, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2335, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2336, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2337, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2338, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2339, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2340, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2341, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2342, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2343, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2344, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2345, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2346, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2347, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2348, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2349, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2350, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2351, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2352, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2353, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2354, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2355, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2356, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2357, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2358, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2359, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2360, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2361, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2362, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2363, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2364, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2365, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2366, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2367, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2368, 84 to 86; Ditto, 2369, 84 to 86; Ditto,



